

## Egypt proposes joint Arab intervention in Lebanon

fighting in the Lebanese civil war  
yesterday proposed a joint  
military intervention to impose peace on  
Christian and Muslim communities. The  
s, meanwhile, failed in their attempt to  
de Mr Kamal Jumblatt, the Lebanese  
leader, to accept a compromise solution.

## Partition warning by Christian leader

Jul Martin  
March 28  
Jumblatt's armies, on by successes in the Lebanon campaign, were some no readiness to ceasefire in a military...  
On the battlefield itself, with the fighting in the Mount Lebanon region intensifying through tank battles and artillery duels between opposing factions of the Army, the leftist march brought new victories. In the past 48 hours the leftists, and their Palestinian guerrilla support forces captured the towns of Metn and Anoura.  
Both of these are on the way to Beirut and Baalbek, two important Christian strongholds. With these forces attacking the Christians from the south and south-east, another leftist army is battling along the north-south divide towards Bikfaya.  
[Leftist forces tonight captured the bottom two floors of the 17-storey Beirut Hilton Hotel which dominates the route along the seafront to the port and the Christian eastern sector. A Reuters reporter, Phalangists were still holding the upper floors.]  
The object of this widespread military advance is clearly the destruction of the Christian rightist leadership through a defeat of the rightist armies. This was made clear by Mr Jumblatt within hours of his return from Damascus. Indeed, the two sides seem more than ever determined not to avert the collision ahead.  
Our Cairo Correspondent writes: Egypt's National Security Council, the country's highest military authority, made its proposal for a joint Arab peace-keeping force at the end of an emergency session today under President Sadat.  
It gave a warning that the steadily deteriorating situation was fraught with grave dangers threatening the whole of the Middle East.  
In a statement, the council said the only way to end the civil war was immediate mediation efforts by a number of Arab states which should contribute to a peace-keeping force. This should be deployed until fighting ended and a suitable atmosphere is created to end this bloody strife.  
Egypt has accused Syria of playing a double-faced policy in Lebanon by providing weapons to the warring factions, and today's move was seen by observers in Cairo as an attempt to end the Syrian role and ward off any exploitation by Israel of the Lebanese conflict.  
The sort of force Egypt had in mind would be similar to United Nations peace-keeping troops, the observers added.  
Refugees flee to Cyprus, page 6

## Callaghan campaign rolls towards victory

By Martin Huckerby  
Political Staff  
The Callaghan machine rolled on inexorably yesterday, leaving Mr Healey a certain loser when the result of the second ballot for the Labour Party leadership is announced tomorrow.  
Mr Callaghan's progress was somewhat concealed yesterday by indications that he and Mr Foot are running almost neck and neck for the lead on the second ballot. But Mr Foot's defeat on the first ballot has not been seriously put in question.  
Most MPs were at home or in their constituencies over the weekend and campaign managers were unable to keep a close check on voting intentions. But there was general agreement that figures produced in a joint poll by The Sunday Times and London Weekend Television's Weekend World were probably fairly accurate.  
The estimates of votes produced yesterday were: Mr Callaghan 138; Mr Foot 135; Mr Healey 42.  
Many MPs have already cast their votes; about 60 are understood to have returned their ballot form at the House of Commons on Friday and many others were saying they had posted their votes to Westminster.  
Thoughts were beginning to turn to the third ballot and Mr Foot's supporters were arguing that after Mr Healey is knocked out their candidate can expect to gain a good proportion of his votes. But Mr Callaghan is certain to be the main beneficiary.  
There appeared yesterday to be no chance that Mr Healey would pick up a substantial block of extra votes in the second ballot.  
Mr Healey hoped to attract many of the 56 votes gained by Mr Jenkins on the first ballot, but he could well be disappointed. There was resentment in the Jenkins camp that Mr Healey had stayed in the race after having done far less well than the Home Secretary, and there was great annoyance over his remark on Friday that he was not a quitter, which was seen as casting an aspersion on Mr Jenkins.  
Both the Foot and Healey candidates said yesterday that they had not been carrying out telephone canvassing over the weekend, and none of the camps was willing to offer detailed figures, although Mr Foot's supporters believed there were only about half a dozen votes undecided between Mr Callaghan and Mr Foot.  
The Callaghan supporters were apparently trying to keep in touch with MPs over the weekend, but they discovered that a good number of their colleagues had gone into seclusion.  
While Mr Callaghan's eventual triumph is little doubt, victory in the second ballot is still a prize worth gaining for both Mr Callaghan and Mr Foot. If Mr Foot tops the poll it will be a further indication of the continued strength of the left in the Parliamentary Labour Party and it will help the left in future struggles over the policies of the new government.  
A victory for the Foreign Secretary would show that even with another candidate taking away centre and right-wing votes, Mr Callaghan was still strong enough to defeat the combined forces of the left.  
The Foot forces remained confident that their man would make an excellent showing.  
Mr Foot in Scotland, page 2  
Andrew Fildes, page 15  
David Wood, page 15



Crowds at Minhead yesterday watching the steam-hauled trains at the reopening by the West Somerset Railway Company of a section of the line to Taunton closed by British Rail five years ago.

## Close search of visitors today as bombed exhibition reopens

By a Staff Reporter  
The Ideal Home Exhibition, at Olympia, London, where a bomb injured 85 people on Saturday afternoon, opens its doors to the public again this morning amid greatly increased security. Everyone entering the 11-acre site will be searched.  
It is suspected that the 2lb device which exploded on Saturday was carried in the bomber's pocket. After a meeting between police and Olympia officials yesterday it was decided to increase the number of security staff for the exhibition's remaining six days.  
Mr Kenneth Gavett, the managing director of the company which organizes the exhibition for the Daily Mail, said after the meeting: "We are going to have to frisk people, which is something we have not done before. If they are not prepared to be frisked they cannot come in. We are very sorry."  
Security staff are particularly concerned about the 37 exits from the exhibition centre.  
Last night 25 of the 85 injured were still in hospital, 12 in St Stephen's, Fulham, and 13 in Charing Cross Hospital. There were at least three young boys and five girls among the injured.  
Two people still in a critical condition were receiving intensive care in St Stephen's Hospital last night. They are Mr Eric Poole, aged 41, of Nathan's Lane, Chislehurst, Essex, and Mrs Rachel Hyams, aged 79, of Garrick Court, Edgware, London.  
Yesterday Mr Peter Simons, deputy borough governor at the hospital, said there had been 10 to 15 minutes' delay in putting the full emergency procedure into operation after the bombing.  
He said London ambulance control telephoned a warning that the bomb had exploded to the hospital switchboard. Normally ambulance control would tell the switchboard operator how many casualties were expected and how serious they were. The operator would then put the full emergency procedure into action, calling in all extra staff needed.  
The delay would not have caused added suffering to the injured, but it could have been "absolutely crucial", Mr Simons said. The borough governor would take the matter up with the London Ambulance Service.  
A Charing Cross Hospital spokesman said they, too, heard about the explosion by a call to their casualty department. There would be an inquiry.  
Commander Roy Hahershon, head of Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad, said the Olympia bomb was made of materials similar to those used in attacks on the London Underground. It had been placed in a bin on the first floor.  
There were about 15,000 people in the exhibition, and the area where the bomb went off was very crowded. A senior Olympia official said little structural damage had been caused: "Human beings took the force of the blast."  
Continued on page 2, col 2

## Former London envoy to lead bribes inquiry

From Our Own Correspondent  
Washington, March 28  
Mr Elliott Richardson is to head a Cabinet-level committee to investigate bribes paid by American corporations to promote business abroad.  
The appointment was announced by President Ford in La Crosse, Wisconsin, last night. Mr Richardson, former ambassador to Britain, is a logical choice since he is now Secretary of Commerce.  
Mr Ford gave no details of the committee's task. It is known that Dr Kissinger, Secretary of State, bitterly opposes the release of information which could damage relations with foreign governments.  
The President said it was intolerable for Americans not only to break American laws but to fail to live up to the laws of the countries in which they were doing business.  
Tokyo, March 28—About 55,000 persons attended a rally in Yoyogi park today to condemn the Japanese Government over the Lockheed scandal and demand action against inflation.  
The rally was addressed by the chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions. He said it was clear that in the Lockheed scandal, the Government was trying to destroy democracy by refusing to make public the names of officials alleged to have received sales promotion bribes.—AP

## Six more powers join nuclear export pact

By Pearce Wright  
Science Editor  
A secret agreement on terms for the export of nuclear materials, negotiated in London between Britain, France, the United States and the Soviet Union and supported by Japan, West Germany and Canada, has now attracted six more nations.  
They are Sweden, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Poland, Belgium and the Netherlands.  
Although together they will create a cartel embracing most of the world's nuclear resources, there are countries which are excluded from the group. They include South Africa, India and Israel.  
The decision to enlarge membership of what has become known as the nuclear secret seven club came at the wish of the Soviet Union to embrace more of the Eastern block.  
It does nothing to change the original purpose, now subject to much criticism, which was to export nuclear materials and build reactors abroad without placing in the hands of a non-nuclear power the ability to make weapons. In practice this principle of encouraging the spread of nuclear energy facilities can only lead to subversion of the Non-Proliferation Treaty.  
The resale of the 550-acre farm at Billingshurst, near Horsham, West Sussex, had taken three weeks from the exchange of contracts on October 2.

## Leyland chief to seek workers' backing for new-style pay structure

By Clifford Webb  
Mr Derek Whitaker, managing director of Leyland Cars, has decided that the present outbreak of strikes is now so demonstrably damaging to the jobs of his employees that the time is ripe to gamble on their support for a controversial plan to reform the company's entire wage negotiating machinery.  
Within the next few days, management in each of Leyland's 35 plants will present their senior shop stewards with proposals to replace progressively hundreds of independent wage negotiating units with a company-wide structure similar to that operated by Ford.  
Most of the current strikes owe their origin to the proliferation of negotiations for groups of workers which can be as small in number as the 32 toolroom personnel involved in the present disastrous strike at SU Carburizers, Birmingham.  
As one unit concludes a wage deal, another attempts to use that deal to leapfrog to still higher rates. Demands for upgrading and the maintenance of outdated wage differentials are the most frequent cause of disputes.  
The plan to reform the present structure was under consideration before the latest outbreak of strikes began, but the timing of its presentation to the unions has clearly been determined by the favourable climate on the shop floor.  
This was demonstrated at last Thursday's meeting between Mr Whitaker and the 370 shop stewards representing the company's 114,000 workforce. Several leading shop stewards were clearly embarrassed by the irresponsible attitude of some of their colleagues involved in the latest strikes.  
A Leyland Cars executive said last night: "We were very encouraged by the general reaction will be expressed at that meeting."  
It has given us reason to hope that the attempt to reform our chaotic wage negotiating machinery will get a sympathetic hearing.  
There was cautious optimism last night that the SU strikers may be persuaded to return to work when they meet today. Fulltime officials of the union—the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers—will advise the strikers that Leyland management have done all they can to honour a wage agreement, but their hands are tied by the Department of Employment ruling that payment backdated to December would breach the TUC-backed pay code.  
If the officials fail, the 7,000 workers already laid off by strikes involving other toolroom workers at Rover and Triumph could reach 20,000 before the end of the week. All Leyland production is dependent on car-burner supplies from this group.  
Hours of talks over the weekend failed to resolve the strike at Triumph, Coventry. As a result more men will be laid off at Coventry and Speke, Liverpool, today. Production stopped at Coventry Friday and 2,300 men were sent home.  
Land Rover and Range Rover production is at a standstill for the third week with no signs of a break in the deadlock between the workers and the company toolmakers. Nearly 4,000 men are laid off.  
Ford lay-offs: A dispute involving 20 solderers on the Capri line at Ford's Halewood factory in Liverpool led to about 3,000 workers being laid off yesterday. Production of more than 300 cars worth nearly £500,000 was lost.  
The solderers refused to carry out certain operations. At first, 1,000 men in the body plant were laid off and as production slowed another 2,000 were made idle.

## Stud farm agent was paid nearly £15,000

By Diana Coddies  
Mr Derek Ritchie, the former Weller Eggar estate agent who was involved in the Bewbush land deals and who conducted the Tedfold stud farm sales, was offered a 10 per cent interest in the resale of the stud farm by Broadland Properties of Scarborough, from which he received a personal profit of nearly £15,000.  
In an interview at his home near Scarborough, Mr. John Guthrie, chairman and managing director of the family-owned Broadland Properties, said that it was not unusual for the same estate agent to act for both the sale and resale of a property, though he did not think that the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, of which he himself was a member, "would be pleased" with the particular arrangement for Mr Ritchie in the Tedfold deal.  
Mr Guthrie explained the details surrounding the Tedfold deal, which he said recent newspaper reports had described wrongly in a number of respects. The resale of the 550-acre farm at Billingshurst, near Horsham, West Sussex, had taken three weeks from the exchange of contracts on October 2.  
At the same time, Broadland Properties, together with the Reed Pension Fund and the Namdang Tea Company, of which Mr Guthrie was a director and major shareholder, Continued on page 2, col 2

## Motorists welcome spring

Staff Reporter  
tal resorts and country spots were crowded yesterday as thousands enjoyed the weather in London and south-east. It was the start of the year in the 1, with the temperature at 17°C (63°F).  
An added spur to the sun was the quest for wild flowers for Mother's Day. Motorists were encouraged by very heavy traffic out of London to the Kent and Sussex coasts countryside.  
RAC said: "Even little country lanes off the main roads were being used by many family cars. Many with young children went for walks in the parks and along leafy lanes as posies of wild primroses bloomed yesterday."  
Many motorists who had ended winter car maintenance the day with a down. Road patrols were busy with calls for help, by because of overheating and gearbox trouble.  
The North-west a crowd of about 400 gathered at Aintree for the start of the course for the 1st National steeplechase. The day, the weather there less sunny, but it did not deter the motorists. Traffic up to a mile and a half were reported.  
In the North, Ireland in the north-west, in the north, had high winds and gales, rain at times. Temperatures were in the mid-40s.

## Ahmed friend tells of link

The mystery concerning the activities of Shaikh Ali Ahmed, London financier friend of Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, deepened yesterday. Mr Maxwell Rabb, former secretary to the United States Cabinet, admitted having been a friend of Mr Ahmed, but said he had no recollection of any business involvement.  
Page 17

## Kissinger warning on threat to Nato

Dr Henry Kissinger fears that the end of Nato is foreboded in the election of some communist ministers in several western countries. He has expressed this view in recent diplomatic exchanges.  
Page 6

## Devolution battle

English and Scottish Labour MPs who are opposed to devolution on the scale proposed by the majority at the party's Scottish conference in Trossachs at the weekend are determined to continue their campaign when the devolution Bill reaches the House of Commons.  
Page 2

## Doctors' job fears

Widespread unemployment among doctors because of the rapid expansion of medical schools was predicted at the junior members' forum of the British Medical Association. On present output, it was said, the number of doctors would double every 18 years.  
Page 2

## Help for shipyards

Senior ministers will outline measures today which may be used to encourage British companies to accelerate their building programmes with Britain's order-starved shipyards.  
Page 17



Armed raiders escaping across an embankment after robbing a security van on the A2 at Dartford, Kent, on Saturday. A guard was shot dead and two others were injured. £15,000 in rewards has been offered for information leading to the arrest of the men. The photograph was taken by a passing motorist.

## Portugal clampdown

All foreigners living in Portugal will have to report to the local police force as part of a new census of the country's non-Portuguese population.  
Page 6

## Tied cottages: The Government is to

introduce a Bill to abolish agricultural tied cottages in the next fortnight.  
Page 4

## Asbestos risks: An inquiry into health

risks in asbestos production was urged after criticisms by the Ombudsman.  
Page 4

## India: Mrs Gandhi secures two-thirds

majority in Parliament needed to amend constitution.  
Page 6

## US primaries: Mr Jackson's prediction of

New York 'landslide' victory seen as a trap.  
Page 7

## Brewing: Two-page Special Report on beer

and what the customer wants.  
Page 12-13

## Nixon speech-writer attacks 'sick men'

A man who once wrote speeches for Mr Nixon has attacked the two authors of a new book about the former President's last months in office. He says they are the "sick" men, not Mr Nixon.  
Page 6

Features, pages 7 and 14  
Peter Jay on the Cambridge alternative to death by export starvation; Lord Chalfont explains why the attack must continue against the Labour Party in Scotland.  
Page 15

Letters: Selling council houses to tenants; from Mr Peter Jay and others; medical aid and shop prices; from Miss Elvira Roberts; lending articles: European Parliament; The Labour Party in Scotland.  
Page 16

Arts, page 11  
John Pevsner on Tates of Hoffmann (Sadler's Wells); Irving Wardle on The Merry Wives of Windsor (Aldwych); Michael Rafter on The Young Man in the Street; Richard Holmes on the Vienna Philharmonic.  
Page 12

Sport, pages 8-10  
Football: Geoffrey Green looks ahead to this week's European competitions and FA Cup semi-finals; Rugby Union: Peter West on the country championship final; Cricket: India win lead in second Test.  
Page 13

Why the English Tourist Board is promoting tourism to Stoke-on-Trent.  
Page 16

Obituary, page 16  
Dr Lin Yutang: Li-Gen Shunshai Kuznetski; Financial Editor: Stockbrokers look to the future; some hidden possibilities at Hawker Siddeley; marine insurers as the truck drivers; Business feature: Peter Hill on unacceptable delays to the Navy's warship building programme.  
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Business Diary: Why Europe is going slow on synchronizing its clocks.  
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Business Management: High technology and the state connection; the beginning of collective bargaining.  
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Premium Bonds, page 16  
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Snow Report, page 16  
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# Warning of jobs threat to doctors

**NEA**

most tracts of it may be capable of uses which will generate income and employment. When a suitable case came up for compulsory purchase, he would regard it as the board's duty to take that course.

Public ownership is not necessarily the best answer to the land question, Professor Alexander says. It is a last resort, if a landowner refuses to improve or sell the land.

The development board says that it has so far helped to create 10 thousand jobs.

The Scottish National Party, which would put the board under an Edinburgh development ministry, wants a penalty on landowners considered not to be using land properly. The Labour Party has not committed itself to nationalization, but has promised to control in disputes about the public ownership of crofters' land.

Against that uncertain political background the reason why the defenders of private property can be expected to be fierce if the board really does start to go for that grouse moors.

any devolution at all? 2. Do you want to be separate? 3. Are you in favour of the Government's White Paper proposals for devolution?

Mr Heffer said he was was dismayed by the racism inherent in the debate. He had had many letters from Scotland and of "down right racial abuse". But what he went to Glasgow, for example, what he saw there was the same basic problem as in Liverpool.

He said that English tolerance would not last for ever and pointed out that Scottish MPs already participated in debates on purely English affairs. When Scotland was what he was alarmed to see was now being termed a parliament in its own prime minister an civil liberties prime minister would even less justice in Scotland MPs having a Westminster voice in English affairs.

Mr James Sillers, MP for Ayrshire, South, the most prominent member of the break-away Scottish Labour Party said yesterday that the ambiguous agreement at the

there has recently been a sharp swing leftwards in the organization's Belfast leadership.

That was believed to be the real reason behind the recent resignation of Mr. Seamus Loughran, Provisional Sinn Féin organizer, whose views were regarded by many as reactionary and close to those of the old Roman Catholic nationalists.

The four bombed houses were those of a prominent businessman, a partner in a large Belfast autocycle, and a well-known gynaecologist, and Lady Mary Omslow, daughter of Pamela Lady Omslow, who three years ago arranged a meeting between Kennedy Littlejohn and a junior minister.

[Last September, Pamela Lady Omslow was slightly injured when a letter bomb exploded in her hands at her London home.]

In their statement the Provisionals said that retaliatory raids against "upper-class" homes would be taken after a Army armistice in working-class areas.

Among experts who have made a close study of the Provisional movement since it was set up in 1969, the language bore a new and unusual Marxist flavour. The long-declared aims of the Marxist-oriented official IRA.

from rumours of his imminent resignation.

Mr Foot, appreciated on the left of the party for his ability to strike an inspirational note, said on Saturday: "The most serious danger that we face in this country is not our economic problems, complicated and fierce and towering though they are." He went on: "Even more dangerous would be a failure of political will."

Half cynicism about the usefulness of politics bit too deep, it will destroy the most precious element we have, our democracy."

He pointed out that the party national executive had responded promptly to the appeal from three union leaders, Mr Jack Jones, Mr Hugh Scanlon and Mr Arthur Bassett, to immediate talks after the August 6 election on the social contract.

"These discussions, of momentous significance for our country as well as our party, will be proceeding in the next few days and any attempt at stalling or marking out paths along which we can face the crisis, beat the inflation, and conquer unemployment. No other party in the state can offer such prospects."

"Devolution" myth: The idea of a desire for devolution among the people of Wales was "misconcooled recently was" a nasty and misleading myth," Lord Crowthor-Hunt, a member of the Commission on the Constitution, said at the week-end in Caerdydd. Fishlock writes.

Lord Crowthor-Hunt, speaking at a Labour Party conference at Gwent, said there was a bigger demand in Wales for an assembly with substantial powers than in the majority of other regions.

The Commission on the Constitution, first announced its support for such a scheme.

Leading article, page 15

The Labour Party is taking another step to the left in the shape of the leadership battle, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Conservative spokesman on economic and treasury affairs said yesterday.

Questioned yesterday on the BBC radio's *World This Weekend*, he said the most important feature of the election was the extent to which Mr Benn and Mr Foot commanded a very substantial proportion of the votes, while Mr Thatcher and his supporters had gained only a very small proportion.

"I think the elections are showing that the cause of social democracy in the Labour Party is a very real one and is popular. I think that is bed for Britain, whichever way the actual outcome goes."

by Michael Bailey  
Transport Correspondent

Radical new ideas for coordinating country bus and train services are being studied by British Rail and the National Bus Company.

They include the handing over of some of the railways' most unprofitable fringe services to the NBC, who would then offer the routes at a far lower cost. At the same time the NEC would be handing over some of its own loss-making routes through small populated villages to local operators capable of providing cheaper and more flexible services.

The studies are still in the early stages and British Rail emphasised yesterday that no decision would be taken without full consultation with the unions. But pressure from central and local government to

hold or reduce subsidy levels (about £300m a year for railway passenger services and about £50m for buses) make something along those lines almost inevitable.

The idea of replacing rural rail services with buses is not new. In France SNCF (the state-owned railway) run many bus services between towns once reached by rail, and BR were required to finance bus services as part of the "Beeching" closures of the 1960s.

The difference now is that cross-country buses would be timed to connect both with rail heads and bus feeder services and would be underwritten and guaranteed by subsidies from country councils.

The attractions to BR and the Treasury are considerable. Some rural lines lose several hundred thousand pounds a year while carrying hardly any passengers.

## For resignation

Mr John Stonehouse, MP, for Walsall, North, refused on October 24 to accept a resolution of 147 votes to one of the constituency general management committee asking him to resign immediately.

When he refused, he was told that he would not be readopted as an official Labour candidate at the next general election.

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## Peter Hain trial

Mr Peter Hain, president of the Young Liberals, goes on trial today at the Central Criminal Court charged with the theft of £490 from a branch of Barclays Bank in Putney, South London, on October 24 last. He denies the charge.

The trial is before Judge Hodgson-Hamilton.

rises : sun sets  
 5.43 am 7.29 pm  
 Moon rises : Moon sets  
 5.56 am 6.34 pm

New moon : Tomorrow

Lighting up : 7.59 pm to 6.11 am  
 High water : Loding Bridge, 2.15  
 pm, 6.9m (22.8ft); 2.26 pm, 7.3m  
 (24.1ft); 2.28ft, 7.36 am,  
 7.52 pm, 12.6m  
 (41.7ft); 11.50 am, 6.2m  
 (20.2ft); 11.47 pm, 6.2m  
 (20.2ft); 6.30 am, 6.8m (22.4ft); 6.35  
 am, 6.9m (22.5ft); Liverpool, 11.37  
 am, 6.9m (22.5ft); 11.58 pm, 8.7m  
 (28.6ft)

A W. A. winter is expected to be  
 maintained over the British  
 Isles with a weak trough of low pres-  
 sure moving S. over England and  
 Wales, and further troughs  
 approaching the NW later.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight  
 London, S.E. Central S. England,  
 East Anglia, E. Midlands, Cheshire

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY

	C	F		C	F
London	13	55	Cardiff	8	46
Birmingham	13	55	Colchester	12	54
Manchester	13	55	Exeter	12	54
Sheffield	13	55	Bournemouth	10	50
Edinburgh	13	55	Reading	10	50
Glasgow	13	55	Gloucester	10	50
Cardiff	13	55	Leeds	10	50
Belfast	13	55	Sheffield	10	50
London	13	55	Nottingham	10	50
Birmingham	13	55	Leeds	10	50
Manchester	13	55	Sheffield	10	50
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Cardiff	13	55	Nottingham	10	50
Belfast	13	55	Leeds	10	50
London	13	55	Sheffield	10	50
Birmingham	13	55	Not		

E. Central N. England, W. Midlands: Mainly dry with variable amounts of cloud and sunny intervals; wind W, Moderate or fresh; max temp 11°C (52°F).  
 SW. England, S. Wales: A little drizzle chiefly on high ground; intervals; wind W, moderate or fresh; max temp 11°C (52°F).  
 N. Wales, NW. England, Lake District, Glasgow, W. Ireland: Cloudy showers, but some sunny intervals; wind W, fresh or strong; max temp 7°C (46°F).  
 Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Dry in S, rain at times in N, mostly near normal, becoming mostly sunny in S. Sea passages: S. North Sea, Strait of Dover: Winds W, fresh or strong; sea rough.  
 English Channel (E), S. St.

**MDDAY:** c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain.

	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
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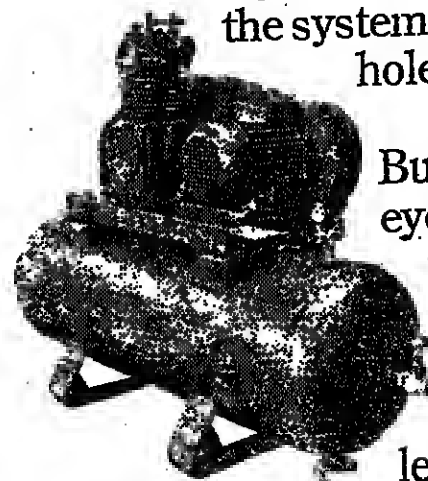




## Don't let £500 vanish into thin air.

Air starts off free – but compressing it costs money. Even running something as small as one 100 cfm compressor can cost you £2,700 a year.

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Well at prices like that it doesn't do to waste it. But it's probably being wasted before your very eyes because of ingrained habits, which, because familiar, escape notice. Habits like cleaning down benches, floors, clothes, lockers. Compressed air is an expensive substitute for a brush.

And it might be wasting itself through leaking pipes and joints, faulty controls and tool connections. Furthermore you could be using a lot of power compressing air to high pressure when low pressure would do just as well. Or maybe your compressors are running through long hours when nobody's using compressed air.

It needs a bit of thinking about, but we can help. Start off by giving this check list to whoever's responsible for energy in your company, best of all your Energy Manager. And start reducing the cost of your factory services right away.

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Check the location of the air inlet and make sure you use clean, cold air.



Department of Energy.



## HOME NEWS

## Britain to tell France building Concordes depends on more sales

By Arthur Reed  
Air Correspondent

British aviation ministers are to travel to Paris this morning to tell the French Government that they do not wish to cancel all further construction of the Concorde supersonic airliner.

Mr. Kaufman, Minister of State at the Department of Industry, and Mr. Clinton Davies, Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Trade, will tell M. Marcel Cavallé, the French Minister of Transport, that after the end of this year they will be willing to consider the laying down of Concordes in addition to the 16 being built.

But while Britain continues to suffer from an economic depression, and while seven of the 16 aircraft being built remain unsold, they will find it impossible to justify further construction.

This is in spite of intense pressure from the aerospace trade unions for more work, particularly at the British Aircraft Corporation works at Filton, Bristol, where the British Concorde assembly line is rapidly running out of work.

The French Government is under similar pressure from its aviation unions to sanction new work for their Concorde assembly line at Toulouse.

French aviation workers are expected to demonstrate today outside the Ministry of Transport in Paris, where the French and British ministers will review a proposal to start six more Concordes.

The British ministers will emphasize the importance of exploiting in every possible way the success of Concorde in the services started in January by British Airways to Bahrain and by Air France to Rio de Janeiro.

They will consider with the French ways of capitalizing on the proposed Concorde services to Washington from May 24 and to New York from a date to be agreed, so putting pressure on American airlines to buy Concordes to protect their own traffic.

As a stepping stone towards that, they will want to discuss with the French ways in which Concordes can be leased to foreign airlines so they could become used to the 1,350 mph aircraft before placing firm orders at £30m a time.

Leasing could range from taking blocks of 25 seats on each British Airways or Air France flight to hiring Concordes from the airlines with their flight crews.

Richard Wiles, writes from Paris: M. Cavallé is expected to try to delay the "evil hour" of deciding to end the Concorde programme when he meets his British opposite numbers.

Abandoning the Concorde programme is being spoken of in Paris as a "capitulation" to the anti-Concorde lobbies while the British and French state airlines are supposed to be continuing unfavourable American rule in the courts. M. Cavallé was one of the first to demand a fight in the courts.

## Solicitors call for cuts in duty on house purchase

Abolition of the stamp duty on house purchases up to £20,000 and on compulsory land registry was urged yesterday at the annual conference of the British Legal Association, which represents 3,500 solicitors.

Mrs. Phyllis Newman, of Portsmouth, told the conference at Bournemouth that this would help first-time buyers, who had the greatest difficulties.

"If the Government wants to reduce its commitment to provide council housing, and to eliminate the private landlord, which it certainly seems to be intending, then it should assist the growth of a property-owning democracy."

Cutting stamp duty was the way to cut house purchase costs, not cut-price conveyancing, which presented the greatest dangers for people with little money. They were the ones most at risk, and needed competent professional advice.

"To have a cut-price conveyance is about the most dangerous and costly error a purchaser can make," she said. "The smaller the house the more problems there often are."

Mr. Arnold Wexler, of Coulsdon, Surrey, said that if the state compelled a citizen publicly to register his title, it should not tax him for the privilege of doing so. Registration was not an undignified benefit: the Land Registry was no more than an index, and sometimes a pretty poor index.

The rights and duties of the client had to be interpreted in the same way as if the land were not registered.

Mr. Howard Vexley, senior architect for historic buildings in the department, says: "There has been an interesting change in the approach to restoring historic buildings. Formerly the approach was empirical, and directed to producing a pleasing and attractive interior."

"Now we do far more meticulous research from documents and on the site to try to restore the predominant character of the building at the time of its principal use. At Kew we have tried to recreate the intimate little country house of about 1800 to which the King escaped from affairs of state."

New evidence of the period keeps on being found at Kew. The researchers have discovered the King's wig closet in the bare little dressing room that was the scene of the devout King's private devotions. It has been filled with wigs dressed as George wore them.

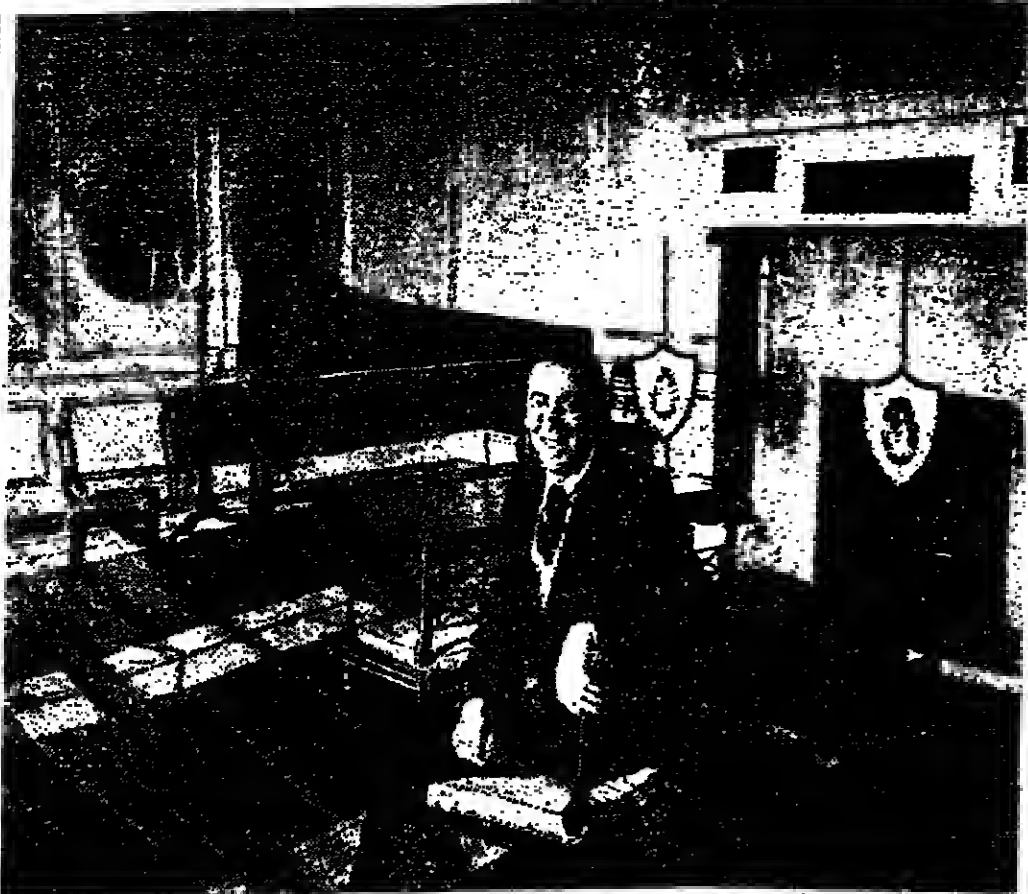
Lists of the Prince of Wales's gambling debts keep turning up in cupboards. With the passage of time they have ceased to cause family embarrassment and grief, and have become engagingly evocative of the flavour of the period. Queen Charlotte's hand-written instructions to the staff below stairs, on how many tugs on which bell signify what have been discovered and stuck up for the instruction of visitors.

The rooms have all been furnished as for their contemporary daily use. For example, the Queen's drawing room on the first floor has been set for a small concert to hear a recital on the fine harpsichord that

the historic buildings department of the Department of the Environment has been working with its usual flair and careful scholarship to restore the furniture, decoration and atmosphere of Kew Palace at about 1802, when it became the King's main residence until Queen Charlotte died in 1818.

Originally the red brick house beside the Thames was called the Dutch House, and used as an annexe for the swarm of royal children. When the White House, the main Hasoveran palace at Kew, was demolished the whole royal family moved into the Dutch House.

It is the first fine, careless rapture of this period that the Department of the Environment has managed to recapture, with furniture and pictures lent by the Queen, the Victoria and Albert Museum, and other national institutions, and wall-papers, carpets, and curtains lovingly recreated to copy those chosen by Queen Charlotte.



Mr. Howard Vexley, senior architect for historic buildings, Department of the Environment, in Queen Charlotte's drawing room at Kew Palace.

## A palace fit for ghosts to walk in

By Philip Howard

The most intimate of our royal palaces reopens to the public for the summer today, having been restored during the winter so that it has become a charming time machine back to the Court of George III.

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Burkhardt Tschudi made for Frederick, Prince of Wales, about 1740.

This handsome room with yellow curtains is the one into which the Queen was wheeled shortly before her death to witness the marriage of her sons, the Dukes of Clarence and Kent, simultaneously before an improvised altar, when they were each-and-each from runners in the great monumental stables to produce a suitable Queen and legitimate heir to the throne.

A contemporary described the modest bourgeois life-style in this room at about 1800: "Three card tables were set out, and a few visitors from the neighbourhood had the honour of an invitation. At 10 the entire family retired to rest."

The pages' waiting room on the ground floor has been imaginatively fitted out with show cases and story boards that tell the intimate history of the remarkable family that once lived in the house. Kew Palace has been brought to life again. The grates are blacked; the fires are full of logs. And the imaginative start at what sound like the tinkle of a bell, and the shuffling steps of a sick old man.

The historic buildings department next has its eyes on a similar comprehensive restoration of Queen Charlotte's Cottage in the south-west corner of Kew Gardens, the family's favourite summer house and picnic place. But this summer at Kew the ghosts of George and Charlotte already walk.

## Bill before Easter to end tied cottages

By Martin Huckerby  
Political Staff

The Government's much heralded legislation to abolish agricultural tied cottages in England and Wales will be introduced in the next fortnight. For a long time the Labour Party has pledged itself to tackle the issue of tied accommodation and the resulting criticisms when farmworkers leave their jobs.

But there had been fears that fulfilment of the latest promises would again be deferred. Now ministers say the legislation will be out before Easter, in time to get the Bill into the legislative programme and completed by the end of the current parliamentary session.

Pressure for the legislation has been continuing within the Labour Party and the trade unions. Miss Joan Mordant, a member of Labour's national executive committee and an MP sponsored by the National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers, complained last week about the lack of action, and about the hardships suffered by farmworkers.

She was told by Mr. Armstrong, Under-Secretary of State at the Department of the Environment, which sponsors the Bill, that the Government's commitment would be kept.

However, the introduction of the measure will not win universal plaudits for the Labour Government. The Bill will be strongly resisted by the Conservative Party and by the farmers.

The Tories believe the proposals will reduce home food production and increase the cost of food to housewives. They also argue that many farmworkers favour the retention of the present system, and that the way to deal with the hardships would be to improve rural housing.

There will also be opposition from other parties. The Liberals are against the measure, and the Conservatives are in favour of the proposed legislation because it will deal only with a small proportion of the many types of tied accommodation in the country.

The Liberals are also concerned at the disruption of the family unit, and at the loss of the agricultural substitute housing is not provided.

There are estimated to be about 70,000 tied cottages on 35,000 farms. Under the present system, farmworkers have only limited rights to continue occupying tied accommodation when they leave their jobs.

## Inquiry on asbestos safety urged by MP

From Ronald Kershaw  
Barusley

A call for the establishment of a commission or official inquiry into all aspects of the production of asbestos, including health risks to workers and the general public, was made yesterday by Mr. Max Madden, Labour MP for Soverby.

He was speaking in advance of the publication today of a report highly critical of the activities of the former factory inspectorate of the Department of Employment at the Acre Mill, Helden Bridge, Yorkshire. The mill is now closed, but was operated by Cape Asbestos (now Cape Industries Ltd.).

Mr. Madden, in whose constituency the mill is, said: "The report reveals a distressing catalogue of delay, indecision and reluctance to prosecute by the factory inspectorate. The 40 former employees of Acre Mill who have died from asbestosis, and the scores of my constituents who suffer the disease today, bear tragic testimony to such official inaction."

The toll of suffering at Acre Mill and the facts in the report threw doubts on the effectiveness of the asbestos regulations or the methods by which the factory inspectorate sought to enforce them, he added.

The report was prepared for Mr. Madden by Sir Alan Martin, the Parliamentary Commissioner

for Administration (the Ombudsman). In it Sir Alan says the quality of attention given to Acre Mill was not as high as it could, and should, have been.

There were shortcomings in the way the inspectorate tackled their tasks, the Ombudsman adds. "Partly as a result of this, the need for more decisive action at Acre Mill was not properly recognized at an earlier date."

The Ombudsman had investigated a complaint by Mr. J. P. Buick, of Soverby Bridge, who is suffering from asbestosis caused by the inhalation of asbestos dust. Mr. Buick maintained he contracted the disease at Acre Mill and that a contributory factor was maladministration by the factory inspectorate (now incorporated into the Health and Safety Executive).

The Ombudsman says the inspectorate did not hesitate to criticize the mill's management for what they felt were failures to observe proper precautions against asbestos dust danger. But he questioned whether the inspectorate fully considered the possible need for more positive pressure on the firm to make improvements.

For many years neither the employers nor the factory inspectorate were aware of the full extent of the dangers of inhaling asbestos dust, the report adds.

## Schools urged to produce more science A levels

From Tim Devlin  
Educational Correspondent  
Cambridge

Mr. Mulvey, Secretary of State for Education and Science has appealed to head teachers to increase the numbers of students with science and mathematics A level passes going to universities by a tenth. He says that that is needed if Britain is to solve her economic difficulties.

He told the annual conference of the Headmasters' Association in Cambridge on Saturday: "It is worrying that hardly any of our young people think it is right to go and work in industry."

Referring to a recent visit to Warwick University, Mr. Mulvey said that none of the students he talked to wanted to work in industry and he suggested that they were finding more attractive jobs in the professions and the public service.

He said: "Unless we do raise a much higher standard of entry into industry, we shall

not be able to solve our economic problems or get the public resources on which our education depends."

He said that few women were encouraged to go into industrial management. The trend was for empty places in science and technology at universities and for a growth in social sciences.

Mr. Donald Frith, headmaster of Archbishop Holgate's School, York, said that recently he had asked a class what their attitudes were to working in industry were. Not one had been in favour.

One boy had said: "My father worked in manufacturing all his life. He thinks that with the education I have had I ought to do better." Another said that industry was engaged in making the cheapest possible articles at the highest possible prices and "conning" the public into buying them.

Another headmaster said that a lot of his pupils were put off jobs in industry because industry came over in the press as a bit of a jungle.

## Unions to merge despite fears of BBC staff

By Our Labour Editor

A merger between two unions in television, film and radio is to go ahead in spite of warnings among BBC staff that their jobs should be endangered by the takeover by its independent television "rivals".

Delegates to the annual conference of the Association of Broadcasting and Allied Staffs (ABAS) in Reading on Saturday agreed to continue merger negotiations with the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians (ACTT). But the amalgamation process will not be complete until early next year.

The ABAS, which largely represents BBC staff, had feared that the ACTT, which is most influential in the independent television and film companies, was seeking to impose its rule book on the new joint union, to be named the Amalgamated Film and Broadcasting Union. Officials of the ABAS said they were convinced that a suitable rule book could be worked out and merger talks would continue. The amalgamation has been agreed in principle.

## Metric change safeguards urged by MP

By Our Political Staff

Adequate measures were needed to protect consumers when the metric system was introduced, Mr. Norman Lamont, MP, a Conservative spokesman, said yesterday.

The Conservative Party accepted that a predominantly metric system was inevitable, but Mr. Lamont believed there was no reason to plunge headlong into unnecessary changes or to force the pace of change.

The Government is thinking again about its Weights and Measures Bill, and Mr. Lamont said ministers should work out firm proposals to meet the well-founded fears of consumers. "Above all, we need flexibility, and that could be provided by the EEC units of measurement directive, which requires only that basic metric units be reviewed by the end of 1979."

Before the Government took any further steps to introduce metrication, he said, it ought to reconsider compulsory metrication, specify exceptions, and produce safeguards for consumers, particularly to prevent an increase in prices.

## Imaginative planning will stem tide of redbrick flooding historic places

A fundamental revision of planning policy brought about mainly by changed social and economic circumstances is taking place in the attractive area of Nottinghamshire around Newark. It has not come about because of the views of many people who had become concerned as a tide of ill conceived redbrick advanced towards them.

The riverside villages of the Trent Valley approaching Newark have been places to aspire to for a number of years. Almost all offer a congenial charm and a tranquillity to be envied by those bound to the town or city.

Under old planning policies several had been designated as "growth" villages in residential rather than industrial terms. Inevitably the result was that some were almost engulfed by a sea of redbrick, and others were substantial commitments for planning permission in the villages, and large amounts of land had been allocated for residential development.

The impact on some villages has been almost catastrophic and looked like increasing. Newark, the employment and shopping centre of the area and designated as one of Britain's outstanding historic towns, had suffered severely through lack of investment.

It became obvious that the impact of much of the development in villages had been causing concern. Planners reported that new housing tended

## Regional report

Arthur Osman  
Newark

to be suburban type estates showing little sympathy with or relationship to the traditional pattern and scale of the villages.

A report said: "In general, large-scale development has done little to enhance the settlements concerned and the end results have been detrimental to their form and character."

"On a smaller scale there has been an unfortunate tendency for insensitive development to spoil several of the other smaller villages which were classed as 'settlements likely to maintain their present population' or show only slight increase". All too often little attempt has been made to integrate the design of new housing with the traditional character and informal arrangement of buildings.

The basic fact that emerged from the survey was that, given the likely population growth and housing requirements of the area in the next 10 years, there was already enough land available in the Newark area. The trouble was that it was in the wrong places, being mostly in the villages rather than in Newark.

The report added: "The significance of the situation was that if an effective and realistic planning policy was to operate, a drastic revision of the rural policy, coupled with clear guide-

## Exhibition plan to mark year of general strike

By Our Labour Editor

A celebration to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the general strike in 1926 is being planned by a group of senior members of the Labour movement.

The commemoration committee, representing the trade unions and the Labour Party, hopes to take over one of the former vegetable market pavilions in Covent Garden, London, during July to stage an exhibition and other events about the great confrontation between government and organized labour.

The Greater London Council is being asked by its general purposes committee, whose chairman, Mr. Anthony Banks, was formerly research officer of the engineering workers' union, to give £10,000 towards the cost of the commemoration, and the unions are being asked to contribute.

Although there is still reluctance among some trade unionists to celebrate the TUC's greatest defeat, the sponsoring committee has attracted a wide range of supporters, including Lord Silkin, Mr. Ray Buckton, the TUC's general secretary, Mr. John Boyd, general secretary of the engineering workers' union, Mr. Sidney Weisheit, of the National Union of Railwaymen, and Mr. Geoffrey Drayton, of the local government council, who is considering the building could enhance the immediate area.

New housing would be for people with local connections. Encouragement would be given to refurbishing decayed traditional buildings and the conversion of old farm buildings into houses or premises for craft type industries.

## Northern economic report vague, councils complain

By a Staff Reporter

Four northern county councils have jointly condemned as too vague and complacent the recently published regional strategy review by the Yorkshire and Humberside economic planning council.

They complain that it does not provide a realistic basis for structure plans and is too optimistic about conditions in and prospects for the region.

As a combined body called the Strategic Conference of County Councils in Yorkshire and Humberside, comprising West Yorkshire, South Yorkshire, North Yorkshire and Humberside county councils they have produced a report, released today, which is likely to be the subject of a special meeting with the economic planning council.

The report says: "All four counties consider that the economic planning council has not

taken sufficient account, if any, of the three complete joint area studies which have been prepared by the economic planning board and individual councils. The area strategies in the review are considered to be too superficial to be of any value for the structure plans. The individual problems of the counties are not adequately discussed and no area strategies are proposed."

The report says the North Yorkshire council considers that the logical progression would have been for the detailed county studies to be prepared first and for the regional policies and priorities to flow from them.

It adds: "It is also regretted that the economic planning council has neither undertaken comparisons with other regions, nor made a bid for a share of national resources with which to tackle the individual problems of the counties."

## 2 hurt in plane crash

Mr. Derek Moss, aged 24, a pilot-instructor, of Eastwood, Nottinghamshire, and his pupil, Mr. Anthony Poulton, aged 33, of Crick, Northamptonshire, were seriously injured yesterday when their two-seater light aircraft crashed near Wellingborough.

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by the Isle of Man Government

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# WARNING

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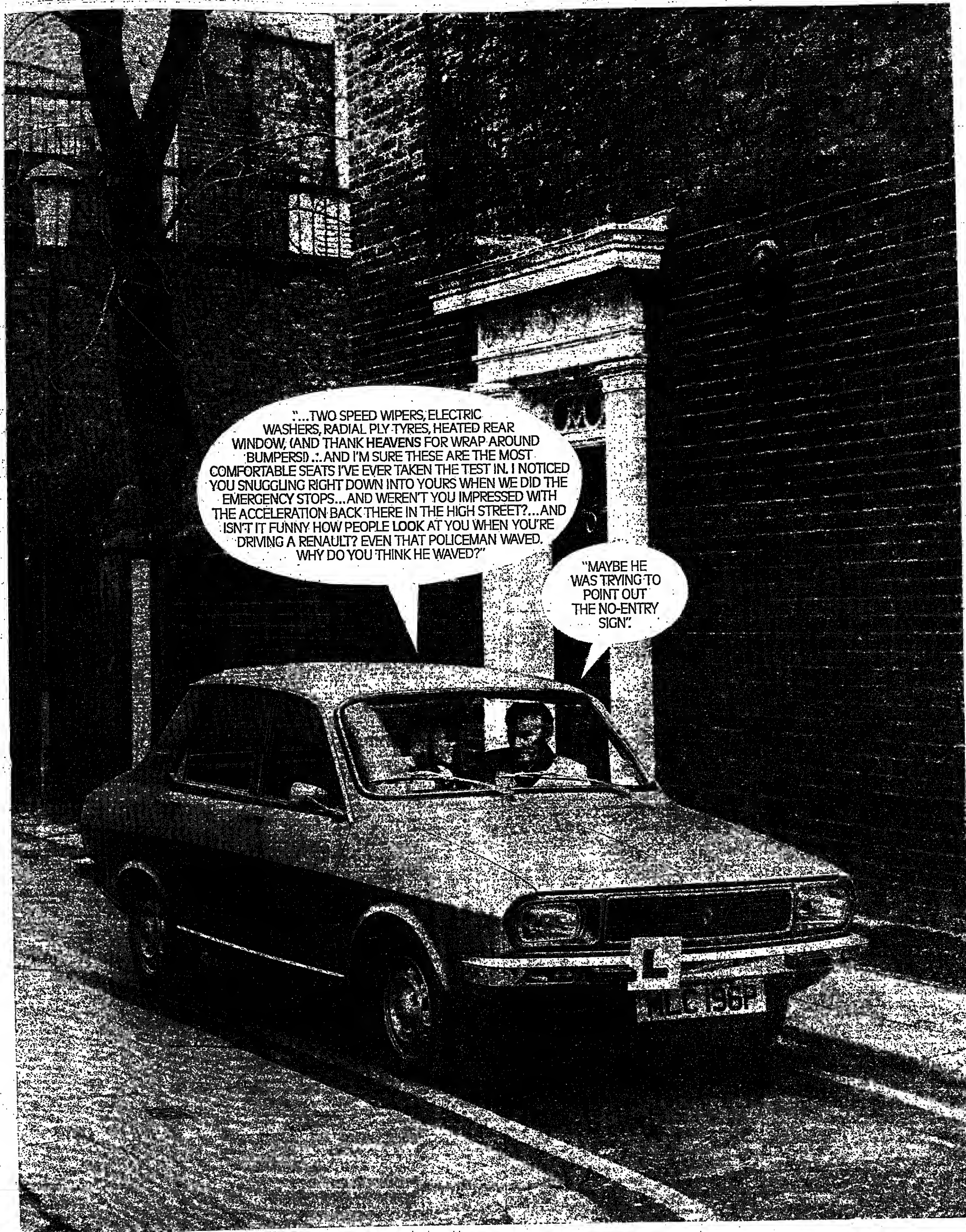
This yellow-finished deep fryer, on sale since September 1975, may be unsafe.

If you have one, please return it to your supplier immediately, for correction or a full refund.

If you can't do this, phone 01-300 7733 (ext. 447) or write to ITT Consumer Products (UK) Ltd., Maidstone Road, Sidcup, Kent.

This warning doesn't apply to model 7487 (white finish) which is 100% safe.





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WAR



# Dr Kissinger foresees collapse of Nato if communists enter Western governments

From Fred Emery

Washington, March 28

"If Italy shares power with communists, Italy must be cast out of Nato", a columnist proclaimed in *The New York Times* recently. He complained that President Ford and Dr Kissinger, the Secretary of State, were "pusyfooting" on the issue, and demanded that they war all the allies to mark and digest while there was still time.

In fact, the allies have been warned: the only people left somewhat in the dark are the American public. From official utterances they can have little idea of the chances of communists attaining power in Western Europe.

But in diplomatic exchanges and in background conversations with European news reporters, word has been passed that the presence of communist ministers in western governments portends the end of Nato. The question first arose when the communists and their associates became a power in Portugal for a while. Their attendance at nuclear weapons meetings made it impossible for normal business to be done. The communists' qualifications for the job were so poor that Nato relationships would have to change—perhaps to two tiers, with the non-communist meeting separately and hinging in the communist-linked only on more general matters.

However, if the infectious spread of the Portuguese would have an end altogether, and the third of a million troops brought home.

People sounding like Dr Kissinger have been heard to remark sardonically that a communist European should count on Americans' defection, if against a communist Soviet Union. That, he believes, would require a brutal balance of power view in which Americans do not specialize.

There is a woe of lack of proportion in the level of discussion in Washington. It should be clear that Dr Kissinger, for all his brilliant

understanding of the thermo-nuclear stalemate, is a very right-wing conservative, for whom communists are anathema, though he will engage in uncluttered big-power dealings with them.

For someone born in Europe the Secretary of State shows little appreciation of the level of resistance which Europeans might exhibit against actually "going communist". He tends to believe that all sharing with the communists must end in their triumph, although he might concede that M. Francois Mitterrand, the French Socialist leader, would be capable of the necessary ruthlessness to use them before turning on them.

If lessons have been learnt from the Portuguese experience it is not apparent. That the communists overreached themselves in Portugal is regarded as luck. The idea that the Americans should have been giving massive encouragement to those struggling to master the mess left by the Lisbon dictatorship is dismissed.

All last year Dr Kissinger and his men morbidly dwelt on the map of southern Europe going red. It was, perhaps, an understandable replay of Indochina. But the depths of Indochina were so deep that Nato relationships would have to change—perhaps to two tiers, with the non-communist meeting separately and hinging in the communist-linked only on more general matters.

About the only decent contacts with the European left are the Schmidts and the Brandts, the Wilsons and the Callaghans. Whatever they told him did not appear to alleviate his pessimism. But at least Britain and West Germany are not on his list of those going red.

After the improvement in Portugal the warblings shifted to Italy where they are still focused. From the end of last autumn American ambassadors, some of them less tactful than their career diplomat assistants, were sent out to head every ear in sight—as far north as Stockholm—that their master wanted no dealings with communists.

Dr Kissinger would, if asked, defend his rule is only one issue at a time.

disaster. He believes that if Italian communists got a hold inside the Government it would affect all European socialists in some way.

He would concede the plausibility, but only just, of the Italian communists being truly independent, but never the French party. Why should these parties be believed, the argument goes, when it is manifestly in their interest to pretend they are not subservient to Moscow?

Dr Kissinger would more easily believe that the Russians are entitled by the display of independence put on by Signor Berlinguer and M. Marchais. And he would agree that the Russians would be horrified by a unified communist Germany—but so what?

The best that could be hoped for from a "communist-dominated" Italy (the Washington reflex term) would be a position akin to the Third World group of 77, high on the development issues, and low on defence. For those who suggest it might be something to the right of Yugoslavia, the retort would be that this is hardly a model for Nato.

It can be argued that all this matters little until the Americans can be encouraged to believe that communist-inclined Europeans are best left to go it alone. So far there is no detectable emergence of the neo-isolationism, the prospect of which caused such wringing of hands two years ago.

Americans are showing themselves to be a truly internationalist people. Eerily so that they support detente and nuclear disarmament, despite nostalgic blandishments and scare rhetoric.

The election campaign could change the picture. Already Mr Jimmy Carter has challenged the Ford-Kissinger line, asking how can the United States disavow elected communists in Europe when it deals with Mr Brezhnev, Mr Reagan and Mr Jackson have yet to be heard from.

But with Dr Kissinger brandishing threats at Cuba the issue is off the boil. In foreign policy, the rule is only one issue at a time.

## Portugal to tighten controls on foreigners

From Our Correspondent

Lisbon, March 28

Measures tightening controls on foreigners living in Portugal are to be introduced soon. Besides their annual residence permit, foreigners will have to hold an identity card of the type issued to all Portuguese citizens.

This card will be obtainable only on production of a certificate from the relevant consulate declaring that the holder is a citizen of the country in question; it must bear fingerprints and other personal details.

In addition, it was announced today, all foreigners in Portugal must report at their district police headquarters to provide information for a census of the foreign population. The Government has already published regulations ordering the expulsion of any foreigners involved in provoking disorders or meddling in domestic politics.

The new measures are being introduced because of the part foreign agitators are reported to have played in recent political violence. This violence, increasing as the April 25 election draws nearer, has also led to the establishment of a "police intervention force", which made its first public appearance this weekend.

The new corps consists of some 400 men armed with G-3 guns, which will be carried only in emergencies. Their equipment includes fire and bullet-proof waistcoats, helmets and truncheons.

Force will be used to quell riots and supervise political gatherings. It is understood that £1,500,000 worth of equipment has been ordered from Britain.

An example of the type of incident which the corps will have to deal with came yesterday, when Communist and Maoist clashed in central Lisbon. Several people were injured, three of them seriously, when shooting broke out after the Communists tried to stick posters over Maoist ones.

## Lebanese Christian refugees pour into Cyprus on way to safety

From Our Correspondent

Larnaca, Cyprus, March 28

Hundreds of Lebanese refugees, mainly Maronite Christians, have been arriving here and at Limassol, the other main southern Cypriot port, during the past few days.

They have been making the 200-mile crossing from Jounieh, the capital of Maronite-controlled Lebanon, in yachts, fishing vessels and small tramp steamers. Many have had to pay up to £30 for the 12-hour trip, though it is only licensed by the Cyprus Government to carry only 12 passengers on international trips.

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One of the boats crowded with Lebanese refugees arriving yesterday at Larnaca, Cyprus.

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**A Times Profile**

the dam at Calueque and Ruacana. They could be completed within months.

In particular, he wants to make contact with the MPLA workers who belong to the South Africans, has given assurances that work on the Cunene scheme will be allowed to continue uninterrupted.

He is likely to have difficulty in persuading his 150 Portuguese workers to return to Calueque. Last week when they heard that South Africa had been withdrawing its troops they all moved with their families into South-West Africa and have refused to return. Since then they have been followed by the black Angolan workers and their families who are now being allowed to open just beyond the barbed wire fence separating the two countries.

The Portuguese vividly remember the lawlessness that existed at the dam site before the South Africans took control" of southern Angola. They want to have the protection of an international force before agreeing to return.

Mr Thompson is optimistic that they will be back to work when they see that the situation is calm. However, senior military officers feel it could be some months before work is resumed.

# Heart for art's sake

"By so doing you can at least have satisfaction of saying well, at least I am seeing something in my lifetime rather than waiting for something to come to me, but mainly someone else cannot see it, when after duty at death you pay on to do a bit of public good. So it is really unselfish at all. It is really a selfish but yet commonsense attitude. It is certainly something to be proud of, something constructive and useful behind it and help in if you are interested in it particularly. Just as you see the result of your labour in business, you see the result of your labour in public life rather than amass a fortune for yourself, which is probably, I think, unprofitable."

Alexander Ltd, which merged in 1954 with the United Drapery Stores Group giant, in which Sir Jack is a senior director. Since his brother, Bernard, chairman of the group, died in 1967, Sir Jack has been in the capital. He reserves a special place for his family. They combine by the way, with the realization that they have been part of the consumer revolution.

"It would be untruthful of me to say that I was working purely for the good of the community. In business this is true. I don't care who says it. It is not true, because obviously I have been in the eye of the ball and work for the good of the business, the good of myself, the good of your shareholders and the good of everybody concerned.

to use, or pair of shears so you can cut clothes, or know how it is done, so that whenever you talk to people later on, you have to deal with people later on, also know how to use them, how they do it and what they have to go through, too."

"The only way you could be a successful clothing manufacturer in the end was to get a bump on your thumb from the abrasion of the shears. So for three solid months I was there at eight o'clock in the morning until closing—in three days it was about as much as I could stand, standing at such a desk using a pair of shears to cut strips of cloth, nothing else, strips of cloth. It was mental, damaging."

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His main problem is that he is not a natural campaigner. He is sometimes so bored that he seems to be boring himself as he talks on; his eyes wander, and he gives the impression of not listening to himself. It was

able to attract among  
many of whom prefer a  
southerner, with a rela-  
tively liberal reputation as  
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On the Democratic side, on

His main problem is that he is not a natural campaigner. Ha is sometimes so boring that he seems to be boring himself as he talks; n; his eyes wander, and he gives the impression of not listening to himself. It was

On the Democratic side, on the other hand, there are three main candidates—Mr Jackson, Mr Carter and Mr Morrison. Mr Idall—and several with less

able to attract among  
many of whom prefer a  
southerner, with a rela-  
tively liberal reputation as  
a liberal northerner. The  
Martin Luther King,  
father of the un-  
derstanding rights leader, has been  
paigning for him in New  
and so has Mr Andrew  
a black congressman  
Georgia.

It is certainly something you can see  
seeing something constructive and useful  
behind it and help in if you are interested  
in it particularly. Just as you see the  
result of your labour in business, you see  
the result of your labour in public  
rather than amass fortunes, which  
distributed or handled by probably

one was working purely for the good of the community. In business this is true, I don't care who says it, it is not true, because obviously you have got to have your eye on the ball and work for the good of the business, the good of yourself, the good of your shareholders and the good of everybody concerned.

**Brian Connell**  
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**Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan :**  
the 'Frontier Gandhi'.







1000







NDAY BOOK

THE ARTS

# it of the theatre o the concert hall

a Philharmonic/  
to  
al Hall

**Blyth**  
The Philharmonic's Claudio Abbado and his Philharmonic took a to develop into something constructive on evening, at the first rehearsal of the concert. Indeed, only with No 3, played at the end of the programme, and the overture, a rousing both pieces, incidentally, as the thunder of the orchestra's performance take on or to excite interest. The was, as always, well done, driving, refining, tone remains up much of the wind, especially after the with a change of per as as delicate as it was to Abbado's direction as and Mozart sym was curiously anony a conductor who ceo dive in the theatre, as sky enough, to attend it. So, however, know, if he wanted to end earing finish of the ere's close, rather quiet code of Brahms' symphony first on the same the reason, the sign was disappointly ed, with dragging, it tempt that were inating in the middle

of Hoffmann  
s Wells

**ercival**  
ies of Scottish Ballet's Hoffmann are good oed ones. John Lucan- rangement of Offen- rides a splendid score ing and Peter Darrell, ist and choreographer, de sure that plot, and dancing all a lively interest. qualities are anathema practitioners of dance s, who want to do only ot here does before, for experiment, who uces something good, willing to put up with res inevitable in such . This weekend I have , as well as two per- ry ventures. I am for to write about one of the Royal Ballet's pro- tion its Choreographic angemanager, which e helps to account for ned results over the the other experimental ions were in art . At the Garage is

## n crowded years of glorious life

'oung Romantics  
27-1837  
nda Kelly  
Head, £3.75

i to sum up the differ- sween the English and each' Romantics in a ord, I would say *theatre*. rest the English poets e to contemporary play- was probably wheo at on the Selection Com- at Drury Lane in 1815 an ovable choice being Chairman). But for the French Romantics of the for Victor Hugo, alas, exandre Dumas, Alfred gu, even Alfred de - a spectacular and outrageous success at asical theatres of the e-Francais (now Comédie- is) on the Odéon, or fail- s on the Right Bank ards at the Variétés or e-Saint-Martin, was the

first and in every sense most golden ambition. Their quite ruthless efforts to achieve it produced in one decade what Theobald called "that great Monster" French Romantic Drama, together with a new generation of violently emotio- nal actors and actresses, and a new kind of audience warfare, in which first nights were planned and executed like mili- tary campaigns, and anxious authors like Vigny stood glued to spyholes in the decor study- ing the audience "as one watches an enemy in a duel, observing the effects of one's blows to his heart, and those to his head as well". Linda Kelly covers these ten crowded and astonishing years in a vividly written and beau- tifully compact little book, which moves from stage to backstage in a fine flurry of literary scan- dal, Parisian bonnets, and merrily enough, yes, my favourite specimen of all three combined is perhaps Sainte-

# 'Wives' suffer for their journey to London

The Merry Wives of Windsor  
Aldwych

Irving Wardle

It is usually a pleasure to return to Stratford productions when they move into the Aldwych, but after six months in the RSC repertoire Terry Hands's version of *The Merry Wives* arrives in London smugged rather than polished. Audiences coming fresh to the show will no doubt still find plenty to enjoy in its high-pressure farce and geniality, not to mention the mobile assembly of beams and heavy timber pieces with which Timothy O'Brien and Tazene Firth evoke the streets and interiors of middle-class Windsor. Brewster Mason's unperturbably beaming Falstaff still presides over the evening like an indulgent uncle, fully recognising the absurdity of his role but putting up with it for the sake of the party. But he is no longer buoyed up by a wildly fittingly comic atmosphere. There have been more cast changes than usual, and most of them for the worse. The main loss is Ian Richardson's mar- vellous Ford, a sober citizen driven into jealous frenzy meeting Othello's Richard Moore, his successor, repeats much of Richardson's detail but with immeasurably smaller effect because he appears a wild character from the start still set by the mannerisms of his roaring Pistol. Other replacements likewise come over as hasty copies. For Ben Kingsley's madcap wit precision as Slender, Peter Geddies substitutes simple gorm-



Richard Moore and Brewster Mason

Photograph by Donald Cooper

lessness. None of Emrys James's fantasies of mass choral coo- cooing, finger in the Terror Festival's Sir Hugh, and Ken Wynne's Dr Calus explodes well below the temperature of Derek Smith. Most of the show's energies go into achiev- ing farcical pile-ups, with weights dropping on feet and pursuers ending in a heap on the floor. The merry wives remain happily their old selves in the contrasted partnership of Brenda Bruce (the sister of the pair) and Barbara Leigh-Funn, whose bubbling delight in the situation makes it twice as funny for us. Ann Hason converts Anne Page from the

usual insipid virgin into a tough downright girl, characteristi- cally seen charging downstage as scorn at us, rather than mar- ried Slender she would be "sat in the earth and bonked to death with turnips". But for the kind of farcical characterization that distin- guished the show last year, the honours go to Geoffrey Hutch- ings in the tiny part of Simple, who comes on with spliced feet and slack jaw, telegraphing all the clichés of inbred cretin- ous yokelhood, and then amaz- ingly finds his voice on being dragged to from the country to meet all these courtiers and grand middleclass folk. Answer- ing his betters, slapping Falstaff

on the back, he simply does not know the rules. We last see him madly jumping up and down around the midnight oak in a paroxysm of freedom that causes for rather more than Anne getting her man. With an empty grandiose *Hamlet* playing on the South Bank, it is bad news that the Buzz Goodbody's studio produc- tion has been withdrawn from the Round House. The question of premises may be difficult, but it seems bitterly unfair that this show — the most riveting production of the play I have seen for 20 years — should have to disappear long before it has exhausted its audience.

## Documentary of mesmeric power

Edvard Munch  
BBC 2

Michael Ratcliffe

The terrific intensity with which Peter Watkins began his dramatic documentary about the painter Munch was such that no spectator could have supported it for three hours and a half without smashing something near at hand or pass- ing into a form of psychiatric care. Film and commentary were accumulated from tiny frag- ments of information about late nineteenth-century Norway — poverty, child labour, march and middle-class ritual — together with the tragic tuber- culous history of Munch's own family. To illustrate all this, the screen was filled with out- door scenes of great brilliance and indoor scenes of sober beauty. Grave and eloquent faces of all ages stared into the camera, and whether they were calling for help, asking us to go

away or merely to remember carefully the terrible things we had seen was not important. Whichever it was, we were mes- merized, dragged into the film and the year 1884. Munch was the least realistic of painters and in due course the Merziesociological side of Mr Watkins's investigation fell quietly away and the pace eased a little for us to concentrate on the restless Munch's mind and work as focused on the experi- ence of his one great love, the doctor's wife known in Munch's diaries as "Mrs Helberg", and the irrefutable memory of his sister's bloody death and his own narrow escape as a child. All the contradictions of the fin de siècle — the tyranny of man over woman, of woman over man; the sanctity, and betrayal, of sexual fulfillment; the value and destructiveness of the soul mate for life —

surged through the café scenes of Christiana and Berlin in remarkably compelling recon- struction of the first modern age of Dionysus and Death. But for three hours and a half? That Edvard Munch was sometimes repetitive but never became tedious was due partly to the suggestive handling of the Expressionist process itself — a trembling brush, a hemor- rhage of scarlet paint, Munch almost hacking the canvas away in "the struggle to remember, the struggle to forget" — but still more to Watkins's superbly confident direction and editing of a largely amateur Norwegian cast. Above all, to Gro Fraas in whose instinctive hands Mrs Helberg became not only Munch's three women in one but also Ibsen's little Nora, five dazzling and destructive years after the flaming of the big front door.

Albani Quartet  
Shaw Theatre

Stephen Walsh

Friday's concert in the Camden Festival's British-American series was a substi- tute for the original hilling, and it gave many indications of having been put together somewhat ad hoc. What hap- pened to the interesting pro- gramme the Georgian Quartet were to have played we were not told. But the new pro- gramme had little to recommend it, and the Albani Quartet, playing to an audience of about thirty in one of London's dearest-sounding halls, could be forgiven for looking apologetic and slightly weary. They were probably as relieved as anyone when the final work, Copland's *Sextet*, beamed up over the horizon. This at least is a score which gives some sense of inner necessity (although in fact it is a recomposition of Copland's *Short Symphony*), and in its Stravinskian way it makes a decisive and brilliant effect. Typically, it lies well for the instruments, although perhaps above all for the

clarinet and piano, played here by Angela Malsbury and Clifford Benson, and encourages the players to let themselves go.

The three quartets were com- pletely dominated by Britten's first. But that is more discredit- able to the others than it sounds since the Britten piece is decidedly less distinguished than his second, and makes the players work pretty hard for a quite modest musical effect. We may hope that the Third Quartet, which is now, I believe, finished, will outstrip both works. Meanwhile, John Exton, whose name is known to me solely because he was on the Cambridge music faculty in my undergraduate days, has com- pleted no fewer than six quartets. The first five dwell in darkness. No 6 came shyly into the light with hesitant gestures and a certain air of attenuated "absentness" along Feldmanesque lines. Anthony Milner's quartet is certainly more solid. Yet behind its evident craftsmanship and clear patterns of Bergian thought, there seemed less creative urgency than in his best work. The performance, likewise, sounded expert but not quite convinced.

Northern Sinfonia/  
Eschenbach  
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Paul Griffiths

One might have expected Christoph Eschenbach to have been satisfied with his powers as a pianist, but for him, as for other leading performers today, the baton has its own special attraction. Almost two years ago he made his debut as a con- ductor in the Queen Elizabeth Hall and on Friday he returned to confirm that his ascent to the podium is no self-indulgent usurpation. He began with a work which is extremely difficult to bring off in concert performance, Stravinsky's ballet score *Apollo*. The master of disguise may have been striving here, like Satie in *Socrate*, for something "pure and white, like antiquity", but too often this half hour of diatonic self-denial emerges a uniform shade of grey. Perhaps the difficulties lie with the disguise. Mr Eschenbach, however, played the work for its qualities of liveliness and warmth and for its sensuous string sonorities. Both

sumptuous and delicate. The effect, unexpected but strangely apt, was to show Stravinsky as a neo-classicist in the manner of Tchaikovsky, the Tchaikovsky of the *Mozart* suite and the *Rocco Variations*. It was a sweeter *Apollo*, and a more ingratiating one. Less remarkable was Mr Eschenbach's account of Mozart's Prague symphony. Although it was a good one. The strings of the Northern Sinfonia played as surely as they had in Stravinsky, and with as much fine splendour of tone, but their wind colleagues made less impression, probably for acoustic reasons. Sometimes, particularly in the first move- ment, the lack of balance made the music seem on the verge of hysteria, so excessively did the violins protest. Mr Eschen- bach's pressing approach con- tributed to that, no doubt, but had merits in the finale, where the grim reckoning of *Don Giovanni* joined the hilarity of *Figaro*. And, by the way, Mr Eschen- bach is still an exceptional pianist. That much he was able to demonstrate in the lucid and roundly phrased account of Mozart's A major piano con- certo K414 which he directed from the keyboard.

Salad Days are here  
again

A new production of *Salad Days*, the Julian Slade/Dorothy Reynolds musical, first seen in London 22 years ago, will open at the Duke of York's Theatre on April 14, with a preview on April 13. The cast includes

Elizabeth Seal, Sheila Scatchell, Bill Kerr, David Morris, Ian Talbot, Malcolm Rennie, Osmond Bullock, Melanie Parr, Tricia George and Louis Ham- mond, with Christina Matthews and Adam Barabam as the young lovers who inherit a magic piano. The director is David Conville, and the choreog- raphy is by Wayne Sleep.

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'A remarkable book.' Daily Telegraph

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COLLINS

Vivien Merchant in  
Pinter play

Patrick Lau will be directing three plays by Harold Pinter within the next two months. First he is to do *Landscape and Silence* for the Actors' Company which will open at Stevenage on April 12 before going to South America

He will next direct a double bill of Pinter's *The Lover* and *Hugo Claus's Frida*, to be presented by his own company in association with the Gardner Centre, Brighton, as part of the Brighton Festival from May 6 to May 22. The leading parts in *The Lover* will be taken by Vivien Merchant and Patrick Lau, and in *Frida* by Vilma Hollander and Michael Napier Brown.

Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from Saturday's later editions.



## Independents fight back

by Ronald Emiler

In the 1960s the number of British breweries fell by 60 per cent and since 1968 by 28 per cent. But output for each brewery has risen by almost three-quarters. Without doubt the pattern was for the big brewers to swallow up or kill off much of the independent competition. Their aim was to build up a national identity. Today the big six—Bass, Charrington, Allied, Watney, Scottish & Newcastle, Courage and Whitbread, produce about 75 per cent of the country's beer.

The independents have been fighting back, however. The Brewers' Society says there are about 1,500 different flavours of beer available in Britain, and a large measure of this is thanks to the independent local brewers, many of whom have been experiencing a revival in the past two years, especially since the state of brewing take-overs ended in 1972.

The range in size and structure among the independents is extremely wide. They vary from the small, such as the Yorkshire Clubs' Brewery whose capacity is about 800 barrels a week and which is registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, to publicly quoted groups, such as Vaux in the North-east and Greene King in East Anglia. In between are about 80 brewery companies all supplying their individual catchment area alongside the big six. Many are privately owned while others, although publicly quoted, are basically family run concerns.

There are many reasons for the resurgence of the independent breweries over the past two to three years. Foremost, certainly in terms of publicity, has been the growing outcry against the disappearance of "real" beer. Many of the smaller brewers have been given a fillip by the activities of the Campaign for Real Ale (Camra) which has been fighting the trends towards premium priced, chilled and pasteurized beers to such effect that in many parts of the country the word *keg* is akin to an insult.

No matter how good the publicity campaign run by Camra however, there had to be other reasons. Word of mouth may be effective, but to combat the multi-million pound advertising budgets of the big brewers Camra had to have allies.

Many of the smaller brewers pride themselves on brewing to a quality, not to a price, but even so their recent above-average growth

has been largely the result of pricing policies. The smaller brewers tend to operate in a well-defined geographical area which reduces their transport costs and consequently it is possible to find local beers at up to 2p a pint cheaper than national beers. Greene King, for instance, will not supply outside more than 50 miles from its three East Anglia breweries because within that radius drivers can make all their deliveries within a day.

The price differential in favour of the independents was most noticeable at the time of the three-day week in early 1974. Beer consumption rose by 20 per cent in that period and many got back the taste for the local beers while spending increased leisure time drinking but with a careful eye on temporarily reduced income.

What cannot be ignored when looking at the resurgence of the local brewers is that their public have re-established a taste for the local beers and that the independents are serving their markets. For instance, East Anglian drinkers have been bismarckian to prefer more bottled beers than the rest of the country. Greene King therefore produces about a dozen bottled beers, higher than the national average.

It is probable that the independents as a group have reached the peak of their revival. Greene King has had a barrelage consistently higher than the national average for the past six years. Young's latest annual report records sales of real draught up by 34 per cent in a year. Yet all the brewers, both large and small, know that 1976 is crucial.

At last the industry will stand still. A recent survey by the Brewers' Society suggests that the total market will fall from last year's record 40,700,000 bulk barrels to 40,200,000, with real growth not beginning again until 1978 or later.

Last year the weather was kind to the brewers. The long hot summer helped to offset the effects of Mr Healey's 2p 00 a pint in the Budget. This year the brewers fear that any further budget imposition could be offset by declining real incomes which will need the best summer on record to prevent a fall in sales.

If, as the industry seems to believe, brewing is in for a difficult couple of years, the independents will have a host of difficulties to overcome. Although they

have had booming sales recently, balance sheets have been less encouraging. The revival of the independents has not gone unnoticed by their larger rivals. The big six, although still dependent on the longer production runs in large breweries, are putting new emphasis on their regional beers and making sure their outlets have sufficient "real ale" to meet demand. Traditional beer engines are back in favour; the makers can hardly supply them quickly enough.

Many of the smaller breweries, unable to make sufficient investment and faced with renewed opposition from the big six during a period of declining demand will find their dependence on beer a severe strain. The larger breweries have diversified, not without considerable difficulties in some cases, through takeovers and mergers. Watney is now part of the Grand Metropolitan group and Courage is a subsidiary of Imperial Tobacco. All have interests outside brewing, often in closely related areas such as hotels and restaurants.

Some of the independents have spotted market trends early and taken steps to protect themselves. Without doubt lager will continue to take a growing percentage of the beer market. Greene King prudently bought a small stake in the Harp consortium last year and other independents are producing their own lagers. The other change in the traditional market is the growth of take-home beers. A third of all Co-operative and multiple stores have liquor licences and the public, having less real disposable income, has discovered it is cheaper to drink at home. Ruddies of Ockham is providing own-label beers for several chains, including Sainsbury, Marks & Spencer, and Waitrose, but many of the smaller brewers will be badly hit if the trend to take-home beer continues to grow.

The largest cloud on the independent brewers' horizon, however, is taxation. The introduction of capital transfer tax and wealth tax could signal the end of many family-run concerns, even those that are publicly quoted. Last year the Brewers' Society calculated that more than 50 independent breweries would be directly threatened by capital transfer tax and so serious is the threat that Camra and the Brewers' Society protested with a single voice. But it seems almost certain that the tax will mean casualties.

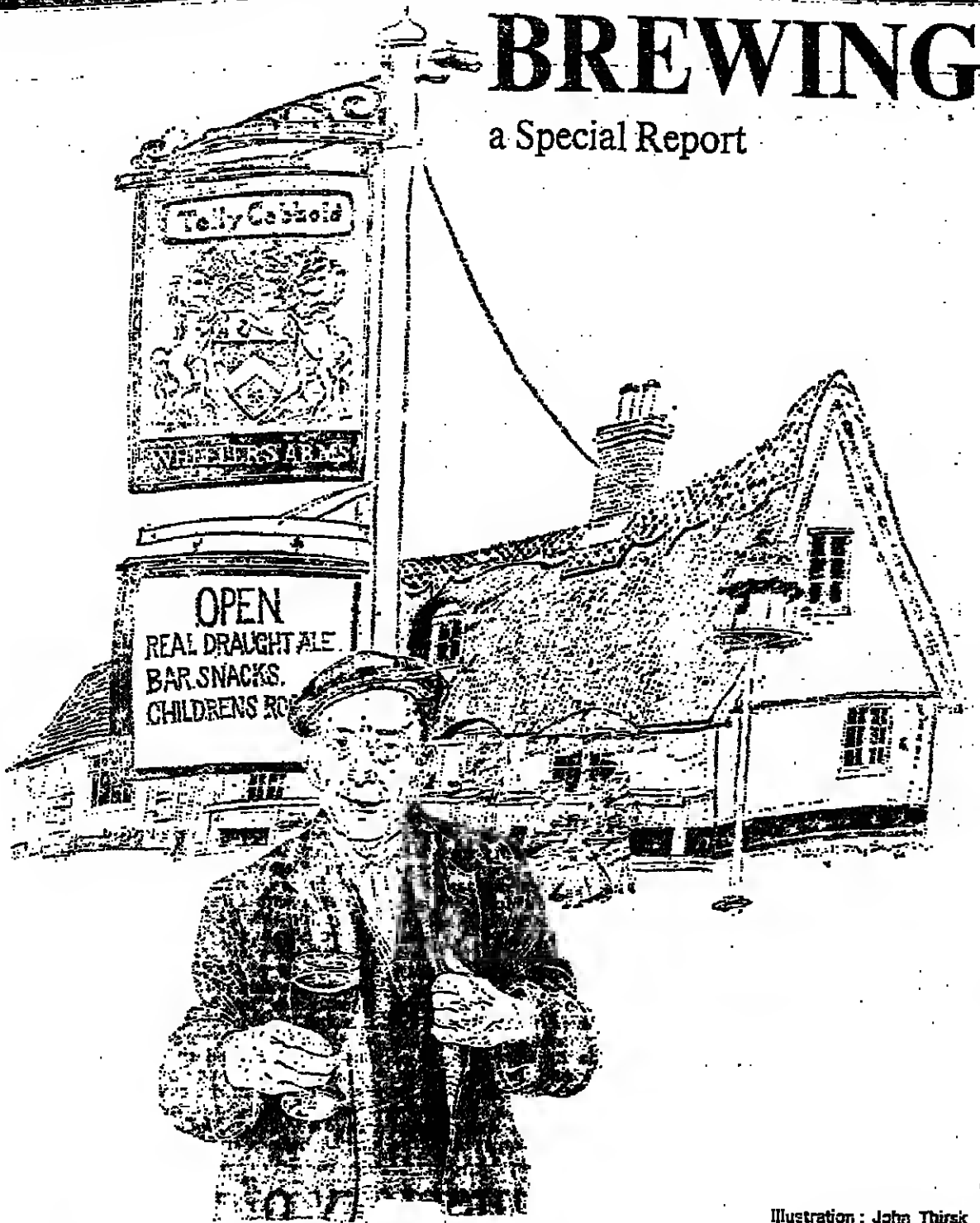


Illustration: John Thirsk

## Falling profits put makers in bitter spirits

by Derek Harris

As Sir Arthur Cockfield, chairman of the Price Commission, pointed out recently with some asperity, the large brewers are getting rather close to their profit margin reference levels under the Price Code. They must, he implied, be doing pretty well on the whole.

The brewers hardly see it like that. They did well enough with beer in 1975 (up 2.4 per cent on the year before), but 1974 had shown a 3.5 per cent increase on 1973) but only because the good summer gave sales an unusual lift. The last Budget produced a decline in trade until the weather came to the rescue.

Wine sales fell last year group, relying on a cross-section of opinion in the industry, forecast a 20 per cent increase in the beer market by 1975.

Beer production in January in fact dropped 16 per cent compared with the previous year so, although there were some special factors, the expected decline seems to be setting in. February production is also likely to show a decline, but almost certainly below the 10 per cent mark.

The effects on trade of inflation and high unemployment loom large for the brewers. Increased costs have made the manager system in brewery-owned pubs, especially smaller ones, less attractive. This is why there

has been an increasing tendency to move back to tenants who can usually trim their costs more easily.

Mr Derek Palmer, who took over as chairman and chief executive of Bass Charrington in January, reckons that his company needed profits of £80m to keep ahead of inflation instead of the £55.5m it returned.

If the Government decides to adopt the Sandilands inflation accounting principles, the breweries

with extensive property interests like pubs, hotels and restaurants, could well benefit in terms of discernible profits. Against that, it is those with retailing outlets like pubs which have been

most affected. The industry is now looking for a yardstick for drinking patterns at times of recession.

Long-term unemployment could well mean that today's more complex financial responsibilities for the individual—better standards of living to keep up, hire purchase payments to meet, and so on—would mean little or no time at the pub rather than more.

This is largely the reason why, the accident of another good summer apart, the forecasts are for a fall in sales this year.

Mr Palmer believes that a significant switch has occurred in the move towards medium-price bottles. There is also the noticeable growth in drinking

tending to turn in lower profits. Those involved primarily in brewing and wholesaling, notably Guinness and to a lesser extent Scottish & Newcastle, have usually performed better.

As Sheppards and Chase, the stockbrokers, pointed out in their last annual review of the brewing industry, there are other financial problems being felt by some smaller, independent brewers. They may be unable to generate sufficient cash flow for modernization and expansion. That and tax changes like the capital transfer tax could eventually force them either to sell their businesses to larger companies or simply stop brewing and buy in their beer from other brewers.

Whatever arrangements the smaller brewers—other-wise doing extremely well out of the fashion for real ale—make, the end result could well be a reduction in the number of actual breweries.

The big brewers have largely completed the rationalization programme which followed the procession of mergers which began in the 1960s and tailed off in the early part of this decade. In 1960 there were 247 independent companies operating 358 breweries; now there are fewer than 90 companies running fewer than 160 breweries.

Bass Charrington's latest brewery at Runcorn, Cheshire, has capacity to meet nearly 7 per cent of total British requirements. Just 15 like that could produce all the beer needed.

But in Bass Charrington's case, where one of its smaller breweries could theoretically have been closed, they have been kept going, partly because of the swing throughout the country to beers of individual taste and appearance.

Inflation has played its part in forcing the brewers to abandon or defer new projects. Whitbread's £20m Mazon lager brewery in South Wales is one that has been long delayed although the company now has on the stocks a number of interlocking financial plans which should get the South Wales project started.

The three-day week period was really long enough to be used as a yardstick for drinking patterns at times of recession.

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in the home, encouraged by the growth of licensed supermarket outlets. The Brewers' Society forecasts increased sales of canned beer—a good index of grocery trade growth—of 12 per cent by 1985.

In the pubs many women have turned from spirits to lager. The brewers do not mind that so much; the margin on premium beers is usually better than on spirits. Lager sales have risen from 4 per cent of the market in 1970 to just over 17 per cent now and will reach 25 per cent confidently predicted by 1980.

To counter the steady trend towards drinking in the home, there is an increasing shift towards consolidating the appeal of the pub. Traditional pub food is now to be found in most licensed houses and most brewers want assurance from prospective tenants or managers that they have a wife or chef around to produce a high standard of cooking.

Apart from some rationalization among smaller brewers, further substantial mergers are unlikely among the brewers. It is only because of monopolies legislation that growth could come either through carving out larger shares of existing markets or expanding overseas.

Allied Breweries, for instance, is well entrenched with beer, wines, spirits and soft drinks in Holland and is sending supplies from there into France, although the French operation is not yet paying for itself. Soft drinks and fruit juices are going well in Belgium.

Allied's capital expenditure in Europe is well over £10m a year.

Exports of Skol lager have gone particularly well. This Allied brew goes to 60 countries from Britain and Holland and further expansion is expected. On the other hand, at Bass Charrington, Mr Palmer said, "Trade can be difficult abroad. The beer market in Europe is slacker than here. So I have doubts about foreign ventures. But there is the possibility of developing pubs on the Continent, especially in countries like Sweden. We have a very successful one in Düsseldorf."

Two other key questions in the brewing industry may be answered soon. One is whether the 25 per cent stake in Trust Houses Forte, with its extensive hotel, catering and overseas interests slackening their hold, this looks likely. Otherwise Allied could easily look to other investments, which might bring back into its sights hotel chains which it has looked at before.

The other question is whether the Budget will bring in a move away from duty on drink, thus ensuring regular increases in the price of liquor.

## Camra in the picture

by Alan Hamilton

Real ale has become big business. Five years ago the brewing industry was dominated by the big six national combines, and none but the most dedicated seeker after the individual and the unusual had ever heard of Rutland or Theakston or Masham. Now the picture has altered.

The big national brewers still account for the vast majority of British beer sales but at the same time the 70-odd independents, varying from non-very-large to extremely small, are enjoying unprecedented business. But what is perhaps more significant, the beer drinker is gradually being educated.

Militant consumerism among drinkers began in a small way in the late 1960s, with a small group agitating for the preservation of beer in wooden barrels. But it was soon realized that whatever the container was made from did not significantly alter the quality of the drink, and attention turned towards the way beer was served at the bar. The Campaign for Real Ale was formed in 1971 to promote the dispensing of beer by handpump or gravity rather than gas pressure, and to support the continued production of traditional ale, still fermenting naturally in its cask, rather than pasteurized at the brewery and delivered in a pressurized keg.

The trading figures of the independent breweries, the number of pubs that have returned to the use of handpumps, and the willingness of national brewers like Watney, once considered the arch-villain of the piece, at least to give real ale a try, bear witness to the campaign's success so far. But the campaigners believe that much remains to be done.

Camra, with a membership now static at about 30,000 and a full-time staff of nine at its St Albans headquarters, feels that the way ahead is to broaden its outlook to become a consumers' association for all who use pubs, while still keeping sight of its original objective, which is to have as wide a choice of beers as widely available as possible.

National brewers, who at the outset were either dismissive or openly hostile, now tend to be on good terms with the real ale campaigners, having realized

that there are circumstances in which both can work to mutual advantage. Last autumn, at the suggestion of the Brewers' Society, the two groups made a joint approach to Government on the question of capital transfer tax which, it was feared, could lead to the closure of many small breweries. The approach, to have brewers exempted from the tax, failed, but it showed a new spirit of cooperation between two previously rival interests.

Another instance of Camra broadening its horizons is on the question of licensing hours. At the campaign's instigation Mr Kenneth Clark, MP for Rushcliffe, is nursing a Bill through Parliament which would allow pubs to determine their own opening hours any time between 10 am and midnight. The Bill is the campaigners' answer to the recommendations of the Erroll Commission being apparently put

away in a dusty bottom drawer and forgotten.

But the principal objective remains that of choice. An area of great concern is the monopoly enjoyed by some big brewers in pub ownership in certain areas. Large tracts of East Anglia contain nothing but Watney's houses, and parts of Lancashire are similarly dominated by Bass Charrington.

Camra officials admit there is no easy answer to this problem. The British licensed trade is unique, with brewers in so many cases being manufacturer, wholesaler and retailer, and there is concern that this special character, which is at least partly responsible for the uniqueness of the British pub, should not be too drastically disturbed. Exchanges of pubs between brewers, possibly imposed by the Monopolies Commission, is seen by Camra as the best solution.

Some credit is also claimed by Camra for the long overdue introduction of price lists in pubs. Although the impetus came from Mrs Shirley Williams' Department of Prices and

Consumer Protection, the real ale lobby claims to have thought of it first.

Perhaps Camra's most tangible contribution to the draught beer cause is the establishment of its own and skill, and like most things which are very good, it can also be very bad. Camra Investments, whose neither publican nor brewer chairman is Mr Nicholas, relishes the return of a cask or half-full of spoiled beer.

But Camra believes that good cellar management is quite a simple skill which can be quickly and easily learnt by a publican and his staff. The number of houses which are returning to traditional methods can only support this claim.

For all the revived interest in real ale—even British Rail has installed it in the huffets of several major London stations—Camra believes that the revolution has only just begun. Real ale is installed in 120 of London's pubs, but the great majority of independent publicans who have installed it naturally could not be served by a handpump, have reported vast increases in draught beer sales.

The overriding advantage of keg beers, conditioned away with imperial real draught beer on sale.

measures and substitute real ale, even to pubs; under gas pressure, is their ease of handling. Cask beer, the draught beer, will not go without a fight.

Another battle still to be won is the declaration of a beer's strength, expressed as original gravity, on the bottle or bar pump. Brewers are resisting, saying that original gravity as a measure of strength can be meaningless, although some consumer-conscious supermarkets state the percentage of alcohol by volume on their own-brand beers.

Another front where success is slow to materialize is the ingredients of brewed beer. British brewers are allowed to use a surprising variety of additives, which would make their continental counterparts recoil in horror. Representations by Camra to the Ministry of Agriculture so far appear to have fallen on deaf ears.

What about the other 850 Watney houses in the capital? The latest battle in this long war is being fought against the Eurocrats of Brussels, who want to do away with imperial real draught beer on sale.

## William Younger's Tartan Bitter. The biggest bitter in the Free Trade.



And still growing.

## The world's round.



We're proving it in over 140 countries every day.

Last year as well.



## Larger lager sales to the young

A drinker is still about 28 per cent of today's lager market through its present lagers. Carling and Tennent's, who like to keep pace with their husbands' tastes, have discovered lager as a less potent tipple than spirits and there is one school of thought which suggests that lager fits into the growing public desire for anything bland. It is light and cool and mirrors exactly the growth of vodka, the fastest growing spirit in the United Kingdom, and the move away from heavy, dark bourbons in the United States to lighter whiskeys.

The final point in lager's favour has been the growth of take-home sales. The public is discovering it is cheaper to drink at home than in a pub. Most adults will drink lager, but many wives find the dark beers unpalatable. So more often than not, there will be some lager in the domestic fridge.

Lager will continue to be the growth area. Because of birth rate patterns over the past decade the age group which is by far its largest market remains the "bulge" in the national age group profile and it is unlikely that their tastes will change. The brewers are making sure they have the capacity to supply the market growth.

The Harp consortium (Guinness, Courage and Scottish & Newcastle) is investing £3m on the expansion of its Manchester plant while Bass Charrington is enlarging its Burton plant to brew Tuborg. Furthermore, now that the lager beers have won public recognition, the major companies are looking to what they call "segmentation" to boost sales. It is thought that lager drinkers now want a choice between standard-priced lagers and an up-market, premium product, often with a "Continental" image. Thus Harp will have Kronenbourg as a stable mate and Bass Charrington will run Tuborg alongside Carling and Tennent's.

R.E.

## pub becomes a centre of attraction

A time when pub over two years ago on 50 sent meant merely acres of land adjoining the piano in a corner M6 motorway near Charrington went in with Mr Rigby with a fifty-fifty deal and subsequently took over the whole investment, worth about £1m. It is a highly profitable sports arena, used for equestrian and many other events. It also has a heated and covered swimming pool, squash courts, tennis courts, a miniature golf course and a children's playground.

There is a cabaret room seating 900 people which the site managing director, Mr Michael Kahler, describes as a cross between the Town and a northern club. A top-class act which appeals to the Lancastrian makes for a profitable evening, the wrong one, says Mr Kahler, does not. Combinations of boxing, wrestling and snooker followed by cabaret—a meal and drinks also being part of the formula—have also been tried successfully.

Mr Derek Palmer, chairman and chief executive of Bass Charrington, believes that there will be room for more entertainment centres in other areas once the recession is over.

"One would look at the big conurbations and the major part of the formula would be satisfying the need for a family outing rather than just the men or women going out for a drink. It is rather like a country club but with no membership fee," he said.

The Park Hall complex, which also has a pub and a small hotel of 18 rooms (constantly booked), has likely to be expanded, says a catchment population of about 10 million. Within 40 minutes' drive are cities like Manchester and Liverpool but apparently few people venture from York's shire over the "psychological barrier" of the Pennines.

Mr Kahler commented: "While most other entertainment businesses have simply been trying to hold on to what they have got in these difficult times, we have been improving all the time. It is hard not to be enthusiastic about the future of this sort of place which puts so many different entertainments all together in one place."

But future centres, at any rate with Bass Charrington, are likely to be dovetailed into a single building complex. It finally turns the idea of a pub with entertainment on its head. Entertainment rather than liquor sales is the main profit earner.

D.H.

**Last year Courage went up as well as it went down.**

Sales of John G. Strong's Pilsener Beer were down 10% last year. That was in a year in which everything was looking up for Courage. But the next year...

## Home-made beer for 6p a pint

by Patricia Tisdall

Many people enjoy brewing their own beer at home and, at 6p a pint or less, it is a lot cheaper than the ready-made variety. Apart from making about five weeks in all between manufacturing and drinking.

As can be seen, it is comparatively easy to make a beer. From the times of the ancient Egyptians and the early Saxons, even with the most primitive of containers and temperature controlling devices, it has been produced by housewives.

The art is in making a good beer of consistent quality for it is frustrating to wait five weeks only to find you are left with an undrinkable mixture because of some undetected flaw in the procedure.

This is where the beer kits help. The most heavily advertised brand of these is Reckitt & Colman's Tom Caxton beer kits. Others are the Boots own label variety and Geordie, a different type of kit produced by Viking Brews of South Shields.

Tom Caxton and Boots are "wet" kits consisting basically of a liquid concentrate and yeast requiring only to be mixed with sugar and water to make up the beer. The Geordie kit consists of totally dry ingredients.

All are designed for maximum convenience and ease of operation. The idea is to remove the mystique from beer-making, fostered by the commercial brewers, which should take about a week. The beer can be drunk after two weeks, but it is usual to leave it another two weeks, making about five weeks in all between manufacturing and drinking.

The problem with amateur brewing is maintaining a consistent product. Ingredients, bought at different times from a variety of sources, can lead to disappointing results. It is also easy to misjudge quantities unless accurate measuring instruments are used.

Different recipes for beer-making vary the relative amounts used, but the basic ingredients remain malt extract, hops, sugar and yeast. Methods also vary, but essentially the hops are boiled with water and added to the malt extract and sugar to make a wort. The yeast is then added when the mixture is cool and it is then left to ferment for between three and six days.

When the fermentation is nearly finished, the mixture is then siphoned into bottles or large containers. Further fermentation should take place in the bottles, after which they can be moved to a cooler area to speed up the clearing process, which

led to domestic brewing almost dying out. The Tom Caxton kit was launched in 1971 and was rapidly followed by other manufacturers. Today, it is estimated that the market for kits and ingredients is worth more than £5m at retail selling price, a growth of 20 per cent in 1975 over 1974.

The cheapness of home brewing has played a big part in the growth. Beer (and wines too) which are made at home do not carry customs or excise duty provided they are not sold by the maker.

After last year's budget, when pub prices for beer increased rapidly, sales of one leading beer kit brand went up by 93 per cent on the previous January-March period.

It should be remembered, however, that sales in 1974 were depressed by the rise in price and scarcity of sugar so the comparison cannot be exact. However, 1975 saw a re-establishment of a growth trend and by the end of the year Tom Caxton's sales were up more than 65 per cent on the same period in 1974. One of the most encouraging characteristics of the sales pattern was that the large 40-pint size increased the most dramatically, illustrating that not only first-time buyers were interested.

For newcomers, Tom Caxton launched a new eight-pint beginners' kit last



Equipment supplied by Brew it Yourself, London.

Everything for the home brewer.

ular variety of beers are move from beer to cider lager and best bitter, but and into a wide range of there are many other types wines from home-grown of beer not available in kit fruits and flowers as well as form. It is said to be possible to make beer from net- A casual purchase of a tles. Certainly, for the more beer kit may turn out to ambitious it is possible to provide a fascinating hobby.

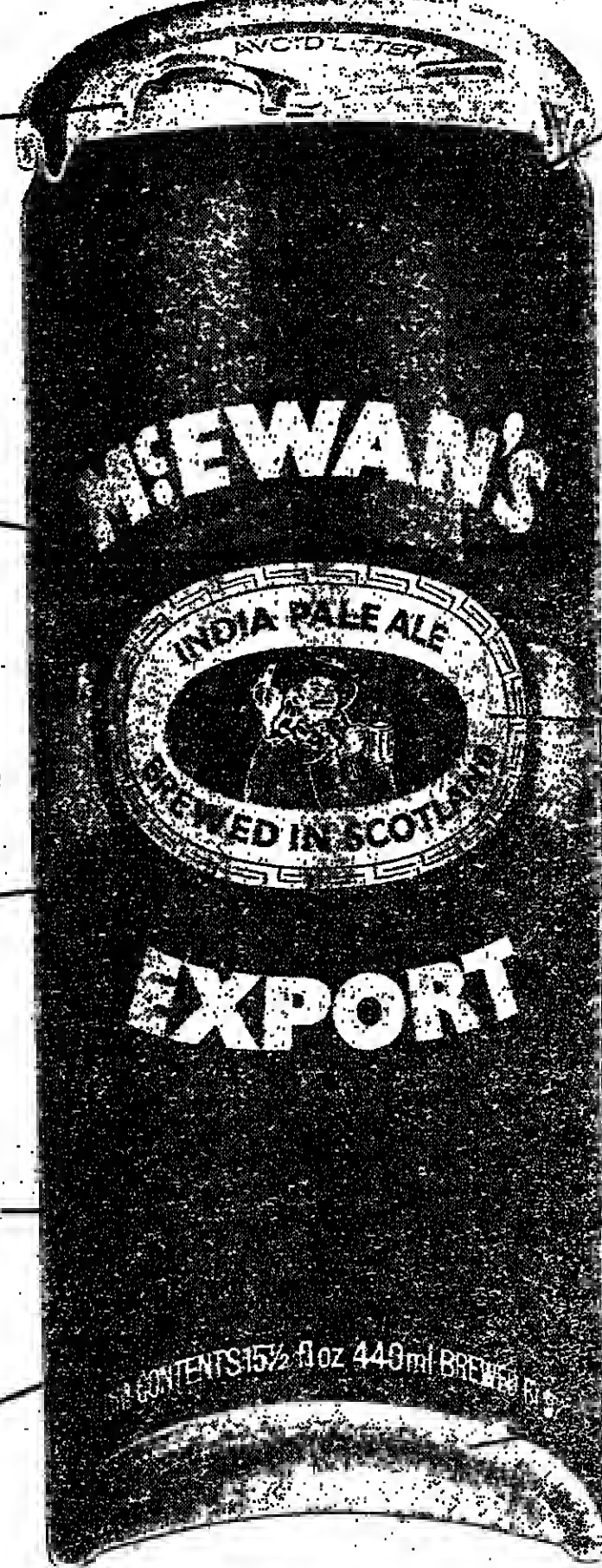
Makes opening time easy

Can't break if dropped

Transport costs reduced because of savings in space and weight

Stacks up to give the best display

Can be re-cycled



Can be filled at speeds up to 1,200 a minute

Maximum surface area for brilliant printing and display

Overwhelmingly preferred in the take home trade

Two-piece can gives complete integrity

## Why the best beers are in cans



These and many other beers are in cans.

For all the reasons above, and many more, the best beers are in cans. Not least because canned beers go down better with the people who matter most of all. The consuming public. Cans are convenient. They are easy to carry and easy to open anywhere. All of which encourages people to buy them to such an extent that the brewing industry itself expects consumption of beer in cans to more than double in the next ten years.

The brewing industry benefits from can filling speeds of up to 1,200 a minute. Even higher speeds are contemplated. If you'd like us to show you a few more reasons for saving money while you can, see us at Brewex, Stand No. J1. Or write to us at the Open Top Group, Metal Box Limited, Queens House, Forbury Road, Reading, Berks, RG1 3JH. Tel: Reading 581177 Telex: 847437

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## CHECKS TO DIRECT ELECTIONS

In the Commons and the Lords today and at the European summit meeting in Luxembourg tomorrow, there will be debate on direct elections to the European Parliament. Few European issues involve a knottier tangle of issues. Few are more important to the long-term future of the Community. Until there is an effective European Parliament, the direct mandate from the people of Europe, the official growth of the Community will be stunted.

This is, of course, one of the main reasons why there is so much opposition to direct elections from section of the British Labour Party, from French Gaullists, communists and others. They are seen as opening the door to a federal Europe. For its reason, it seems unlikely that this week's summit meeting will make any decisive progress towards them.

Unfortunately the momentum will be difficult to gain, especially if the Community becomes embroiled in the enormous complexities of trying to admit Greece, Portugal and Spain. The official British reason for dragging feet is that there are too many decisions to be taken simply cannot be done by 1978. This would not be true if there were sufficient energy, goodwill and dedication behind the effort, but there is not, so it is only reasonable to acknowledge the difficulties of the undertaking.

The first and most obvious problem is to decide on a system of election. For the first election members can choose their own system. The Green Paper assumed without much discussion that Britain would simply draw a new set of 67 enlarged constituencies and elect members by the same direct method as is now used for the House of Commons.

This would not certainly mean that not a single British Liberal would sit in the European Parliament. The Liberals could console themselves with the knowledge that the European Parliament would eventually set around to imposing a uniform electoral system, on member states, and that this would certainly include an element of proportionality which would let the Liberals in, but the Liberals themselves would have had no formal role in drawing up the system. The unfairness of this procedure is obvious. The Government would show itself better and better if it could grasp the nettle of proportionality at the same time as that of devolution, since the two are linked. This would vastly complicate the debate but the risk should be taken.

The second main question is what the powers of the European Parliament should be and whether they should be defined before or after direct elections. One advantage of defining them

beforehand would be that voters would have a better idea what they were voting for. Another would be that some of the decisions could be taken before an atmosphere of confrontation developed with the Commission and the Council of Ministers. A directly elected European Parliament will be confronting ministers who are themselves backed by nationally elected parliaments so the relationship will be odd, difficult and unpredictable. But perhaps for this reason there is a lot to be said for putting the new parliament into the ring and letting it fight for whatever powers it finds that it needs.

Finally there is the fascinating long-term question whether national political parties will find they can link up to form European parties and whether, if so, national or international interests will prove stronger when it comes to voting. European liberals have been meeting over the weekend to discuss this. The British Labour Party has recently joined the Confederation of Socialist Parties of the European Community. Christian Democrats, Conservatives and similar parties with other labels have had talks. But the amount of real congruence is still very limited. The only broad conclusion is that communist parties probably stand to lose most from these developments because they are the least united and the least consistent in the strength they enjoy in different countries.

The main improvements sought in the White Paper are broadly sensible—limiting Westminster's right of veto so that this could be exercised only by Act of Parliament, providing another source of supplementary revenue for the Assembly instead of a surcharge on the rates, giving the head of the Assembly executive a more imposing title than that of chief executive, as well as putting the SDA fully under the Assembly.

Most of these demands ought to be satisfied in the draft Bill in the next few months, with the possible exception of the veto: the Government may attach more importance to preserving Westminster's right to override administrative actions by the Assembly which these conflict with United Kingdom policy in fields that have not been devolved. But there is now the prospect of the Labour Party in Scotland, the Scottish TUC and most Scottish Labour MPs uniting in public, whatever their private misgivings, on the Government's devolution policy.

That will not be enough to save Labour in Scotland. The policy needs to be implemented for a start. Mr Jenkins's conversion could be a considerable help here, though it will be no easy matter to get the Bill through Parliament. Yet English Labour MPs should now know that they cannot block the Bill without leaving their colleagues in Scotland naked on the battlefield.

It is now the policy of the Scottish Development Agency should come entirely under the Assembly and probably that the Secretary of State should retain responsibility for giving grants and loans under Section 7 of the industry Act—though the committee resolution passed by the conference was ambiguous on that second point. Such a division of control would not be logical, but these niceties may not attract wide public interest. It may be enough politically to be able to argue that in the SDA the Assembly will have an instrument for creating jobs in Scotland. There was glorious uncertainty as to whether the universities should come under the Assembly or whether there

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## Metrication effect on shop prices

From Mr Eirlys Roberts  
Sir, Among the arguments used to delay metrication is the one which says that metrication will contribute to inflation because shopkeepers will round prices up whenever they can, as they did with decimalisation.

What? carried out a survey at the time of decimalisation to find out whether or not shopkeepers were using it as an opportunity to put up prices.

We found that they were not doing so. Some prices were rounded up, others down and the net result was about even.

I don't know where this myth of cheating shopkeepers came from. Which? is not famous for supporting industry or business. But we like to see justice done. And in this instance we think British shopkeepers as a whole are being accused of something they did not do.

Yours faithfully,  
EIRILYS ROBERTS, Deputy Director, Consumers' Association, 14 Buckingham Street, WC2, March 26.

## Crisis in the CAP

From Mr Eirlys Roberts  
Sir, For the second time in as many weeks, Mr P. Lardinois expresses alarm about the repercussions of the monetary crisis on the Common Agricultural Policy. Such hints from the European Commission for Agriculture is in the well-known, for the CAP is, indeed, in a state of grave crisis which can be disguised but not removed by the increasingly complex devices used to avert its symptoms. But the pre-emptive strike by the speedy introduction of a common monetary and economic policy is curiously illusive for such a down-to-earth realist as Mr Lardinois.

The irrepressible monetary crisis is, indeed, the clearest possible indication that the economic trends by the end of the decade of the EEC are so strongly divergent that a common policy involving fixed and stable exchange rates between their currencies is both impossible and undesirable for the foreseeable future. As the economic trends diverge, the agricultural policy depends on common prices for the most important farm products, expressed in stable "units of account", as its corner stone, this creates undoubtedly an insoluble dilemma. The growing practical difficulties caused by the monetary crisis will sooner or later force the CAP to make compensatory amounts "sooner or later" to face this fact sooner or later.

For the objective outside observer it has been clear for some time that in this dual between facts and expedients the danger will sooner or later be the attempt to anticipate general economic union in the agricultural field in isolation from the rest has come to grief. This does not mean that the objectives of the CAP should necessarily be abandoned, but their realization should not be sought in a system of (at present only theoretically) common prices which cannot be maintained in the face of frequent and incalculable fluctuations in the exchange rates between the currencies of the member states, resulting from—and in their turn accentuating—different rates of inflation.

The powerful sectional and national interests benefiting from the Common Agricultural Policy by the end of the decade of the EEC should necessarily be abandoned, but their realization should not be sought in a system of (at present only theoretically) common prices which cannot be maintained in the face of frequent and incalculable fluctuations in the exchange rates between the currencies of the member states, resulting from—and in their turn accentuating—different rates of inflation.

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## Freeing the council house serfs

From Mr Peter Treu  
Sir, Mr Richard Balfe's suggestion of an equity sharing scheme for council tenants is superficially attractive. I advocated something similar in the House of Commons in November 1971, but the basis of my scheme was that council housing estates would be transferred to housing associations charging rents bearing some relation to market rents. I am not sure whether that would commend itself to Mr Balfe.

As things are surely many council tenants are already members of a housing association, equity sharing scheme, their equity share being the difference between the open market rent for their dwellings and the rents they actually pay. The only drawback is that the price they pay for membership of the scheme is what Mr Frank Field rightly calls "serfdom".

It cannot be right that so high a proportion of our population, higher I believe than in any country, should be in the iron grip of this side of the iron curtain, are directly dependent on public bodies for the roof over their head.

Whatever the details of future housing policy, in exchange for relieving council tenants of the status of "council tenant", either by selling them their homes or by transferring them to housing associations in whose management the tenants' interests are protected.

Yours faithfully,  
PETER TREU, Great Oaks, Shipbourne, near Tonbridge, Kent, March 26.

From Mr William Overton  
Sir, Please allow a council tenant to correct Mr Frank Field (report, March 23) who, apart from preposterously claiming that the sale of council houses in tenancies would be "giving many poor people access to wealth", said that the "growing sourness on the housing estates" is due to "the serfdom imposed on them by their tenancies". This is not so.

When all were tenants, all were equal: but now the unity of the estate, architectural, administrative and social has been broken. Proud owners and envious tenants are stirred by house alterations, extensions and boundaries. Much bad blood has been caused by the consequences of the immoral sale of what is really public property. I am more than surprised that someone who claims to be a socialist should publish such divisive nonsense.

Yours sincerely,  
WM. OVERTON, 59 Sandford Avenue, Loughton, Essex, March 24.

From Mr M. J. Clarke  
Sir, In his letter Mr Richard Balfe (March 23), chairman of the GLC Housing Committee, affected not to understand why the issue of feather-bedded council tenants persisted, even though all the advantages were with owner occupiers. I wonder if his lack of understanding would be shared by the occupant of the council flat in South Harrow past which I drove last night (March 24). You see, his (no doubt subsidized) garage would take only the front two-thirds of his Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow leaving an enormous one-third protruding from the open doors!

Sir, if that particular council house serf reads *The Times*, may I offer him release from his "serfdom" (and his subsidy)—and indeed his Rolls—in exchange for leaving an enormous one-third protruding from the open doors! (and my mortgage), and indeed my four year old Triumph!

But, as Mr Balfe would no doubt tell me, there's a huge waiting-list for "serfdom", and, on the present terms, I'm not surprised! Yours faithfully,  
M. J. CLARKE, 4 Hobart Court, Roxborough Avenue, Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex.

From Mr Paul Bird  
Sir, Among thousands of others, I was this evening (March 25) profoundly moved to be present at the

Latin Vespers in the Abbey  
From the Very Reverend Peter Morgan  
Sir, Sir Lincoln Hallinan (March 24) is obviously an aesthete. He remembers the days when he was a Benedictine novice, and wishes that it was like that again, and hopes that the new Archbishop of Westminster will officially allow him to be a novice by promoting the use of a Latin liturgy. Unfortunately, Sir Lincoln does not seem to understand the Catholic religion at all. It is not a question of what one may "prefer", but surely a question of truth. Our religion has never allowed us to pick and choose at random, but has set down a liturgy which reflects our prayer, and that prayer must be made in accordance with dogma—Catholic dogma, which is unchangeable.

The fact that Vespers is to be sung tomorrow (March 25) at Westminster Abbey in Latin (or in any other language) is no more than a monstrous mistake, which will put the idea into the minds of thousands of bewildered Catholics that one religion is as good as another. The Benedictines who were thrown out of the Abbey in the sixteenth century would indeed be happy to know that Vespers were again to be sung by their confreres of the twentieth century in the same Abbey; but they would in fact be most unhappy to know that it is by courtesy of the Protestant Dean and Chapter.

The first engagement of the new Archbishop only goes in demonstrating the chaos in the Catholic Church to this land at the present time, and that this chaos will become more severe day by day.

Yours sincerely,  
PETER J. MORGAN, Superior, St Michael's House, Highclere, Newbury, Buckinghamshire.

From Sir John Foster, QC  
Sir, Justice welcomes the proposal from Mr Barry Foster (March 19) and Mr Victor Moore (March 23) have recently drawn attention in your columns make a full scale inquiry of the type proposed by the Law Commission in 1969 now an urgent necessity. Although the Law Commission's inquiry was as broad as possible, we would particularly like it to consider the case for the establishment of an Administrative Division of the High Court and for the need for principles of good administration to be laid down in a statutory framework both of which were argued and proposed in our report "Administration under Law" published in 1971.

The inquiry would also be a complement to the work of the Royal Commission on the legal profession and the current public discussion whether there is a need in this country for specific statutory provisions safeguarding fundamental human rights.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN FOSTER, Chairman, Justice, 2 Clement's Inn, Strand WC2.

## Darenth valley motorway

From Dr Jean Lawrie  
Sir, Your previous correspondents have rightly been concerned with part of the Darenth Valley, but in fact it stretches from Oxford to Darnford—some 11 miles of fields and woods either side of the historic river Darenth. Four villages lie astride the winding, narrow valley road and the fifth, Shoreham, lies half a mile away off the road.

Those of us who live in Hawley, Oxford-on-Hone, Eynsford and Oxford have endured for several years a veritable battering of increasingly heavy traffic. We long for relief from the almost continuous noise and vibration, which not only make conversation impossible in the village high street but keep folks awake at night and make shopping exceedingly difficult. Some houses have been repeatedly struck by large vehicles.

Yours faithfully,  
JEAN LAWRIE, Little More, Eynsford, Darnford, Kent, March 27.

## It's the Celtic Sea—official

From the Hydrographer of the Navy  
Sir, Over recent years, you have been kind enough to publish various letters regarding the descriptive name for the sea area "lying to the south of Ireland and the western entrance in the English Channel". There has been general agreement that such a description was too cumbersome and that a term such as "Celtic Sea" was both incomplete and liable to be confused with the area leading to the north of the Irish Sea.

The need for a name for this geographical, oceanographic and biological unit was first recognized by Mr E. W. L. Holt who proposed the name "Celtic Sea" at a meeting of Irish, Scottish, English and French fishery experts in Dublin in 1921. The term was accepted in French publications before common usage was made in English texts but, following circulation amongst its 42 member states, the International Hydrographic Organization in Monaco has now agreed that the term "Celtic Sea" should be used to describe the following sea area:

"From Lands End to Isle Verger, thence to Penmarch Point in Brittany, thence to Brest, Cap Ortegal on the Spanish coast as far as 46°30'N and thence north-west to 49°N 11°30'W, northwards to 51°N and thence to Cape Finis, thence across to St David's Head, along the Pembroke coast to St Gwen's Head, across the western limit of the Bristol Channel, thence to Cape Finis and thence across the Cornish coast to Lands End".

The Concise Oxford Dictionary describes the Bretons, Cornish, Welsh and Irish as peoples of Celtic origin and it is appropriate that their shores should be washed by a sea of that name.

Yours faithfully,  
D. W. HASLAM, Hydrographer of the Navy, Ministry of Defence, Old War Office Building, Whitehall, SW1, March 23.

## Age Action Year

From the Lord Mayor of London  
Sir, The Secretary of State for Health and Social Security has published a document "Priorities for Health and Personal Social Services in England" in which it is proposed that growth continues in the services used mainly by the elderly of 3.2 per cent per annum. But elsewhere in the report there is a grand showing that the number of persons over 75 years of age is predicted to grow at nearly 5 per cent per annum up to 1986. So there can be no let up in voluntary efforts to help the elderly.

In this context, may I draw your attention to this Age Action Year. A nationwide campaign to fix the attention of people up and down the country to the special needs of the elderly in the modern world and the urgent need to ensure that the elderly are given a full and active role in our society.

How can each one of us support Age Action Year? First, by arousing the conscience of those not already actively involved with a view to raising the morale of the elderly and the organization dedicated to helping them. Secondly, by our personal service and contributions to the elderly in need of help, either directly to some unvisited or lonely relative or friend, or through any one of the many splendid institutions already deeply involved. There are many shining examples of voluntary agencies which do so much, either to give personal service to old people or to assist the elderly to help themselves, and these should be supported. Unfortunately Britain is one of the few advanced countries without a central co-ordinated body for research into old age and the ageing process.

The Chairman of the British Council for Ageing, the President of the British Society for Research on Ageing, the President of the British Geriatrics Society and the President of the British Society for Gerontology all support me in saying there is an urgent need for a British National Foundation for Research into Ageing.

So convinced am I of the urgent need for such a body, that I am writing my Lord Mayor's appeal on establishing such a foundation, and I hope that those of you who read this letter will help us achieve our object by sending personal or corporate contributions to the Age Action Year Appeal, Mansion House, London, EC4. Yours faithfully,  
LINDSAY KING, Lord Mayor, The Mansion House, EC4, March 26.

From the Revd Adrian Benjamin  
Sir, Further to the Revd R. W. D. Dawkins' letter (March 18) on his being persecuted by a computer, may I as a fellow clergyman suggest that this is by no means a lone martyrdom? I tried of replying to the National TV Licence Records Office's constant enquiries as to why we did not possess a TV licence, with the statement that it was because we did not possess a TV, my wife and I gave way, bought one, and wrote and told them of our surrender. A month later there came yet another letter with the question reiterated.

I bed snatched up my biro ready and angry to reply—when suddenly I noticed the address to which the letter had come. This time, All Saints' Vicarage having had a TV safely installed, the letter had come to "The Present Occupier, All Saints' Church".

Should I tell them that we have more interesting things to do there? That the Almighty manages without? Or simply give way and install one in the pulpit, so we can watch ours at home?

Yours faithfully,  
ADRIAN V. BENJAMIN, All Saints' Vicarage, 14 Calkeigh Park South, Whitmore, N20, March 19.

## David Wood

## An ideological crossroads for Labour

Last week members of the Parliamentary Labour Party, with a candidate to choose from, came in to debate what kind of socialists they are. Today, tomorrow, as they essentially decide between Mr Callaghan and Mr Foot, they come to the deadly serious business of choosing the way of socialism they do not want. Mr Callaghan offers assurance of the continuance of the line of leadership that runs from Attlee to Callaghan and then to Harold Wilson, that line of leadership of socialism that was little to ideology and nothing to Marxist-Leninist theory. Mr Foot, though he may come to disappoint the left as a socialist, is in the end, holds out promise of a crusading socialism that in no time at all will complete the victory of the working class.

Any organization that lasts long enough develops its own forms of conservatism, and the PLP is no exception. It is always theoretically willing to reshape the world, but in practice, like the trade unions that created it, it resists clinging itself. In that sense, Mr Callaghan must be the favourite to win possibly on the second ballot to be declared tomorrow evening, simply because his election will leave the party balance demonstrably unaltered. By Mr Callaghan's elevation the left will still be muddled below the gangway, and the safe man will still be on the Treasury bench, along with the ghostly presence of Clement Attlee and Ernest Bevin.

Or so it will seem. In fact, there is a cogent argument to be made that of the two candidates who matter in the ballot Mr Foot is, or perhaps is regarded by the left to be, the more conservative. That is to say, he is stuck with the 50-year-old Clause Four, and has never had a new thought about socialism, in theory or practice, since it first read it.

Mr Callaghan, on the other hand, changes with the political weather. If the wind blows, he alters direction;

if it rains, he avoids getting wet; if the sun shines, he heeds. Mr Foot never doubts that he is right; Mr Callaghan knows that any electorate whose support he seeks, is always right, because it has this votes.

Yet Mr Foot has performed a valuable service for the Labour left, in and outside the House of Commons. His personality is so very engaging and his rhetoric has such an attraction that he can command votes for himself that would have been denied to any other candidate. Mr Foot's votes are added to his own tomorrow night, he will have placed the left on the party's commanding heights as it has never been before, except for a short period when it was Bevin working in double harness with Hugh Gaitskill. Michael Foot may not be at hand when the next Labour leadership election takes place, but he will have prepared the way for nobody else could for a left-wing party leader in the 1980s. No wonder Mr Bevin withdrew from the contest within a minute of hearing that Mr Foot led on the first ballot. He is boldy's fool.

Not is it only Mr Foot's charm and oratory. Once Mr Wilson had persuaded him to join the administration as Secretary of State for the north, his loyal presence on the Treasury bench of itself neutralized the Tribune Group. If Michael Foot, wearing Bevin's mantle and hiding Ebbw Vale by courtesy of Janie Lee, could make compromise how could the Tribune Group, its keepers of the Marxist-Leninist conscience, jib and rebel?

And with the Tribune Group, as a bonus, Mr Jack Jones of the Transport and General Workers' Union Government economic committee, without an incomes policy to curb inflation; and it has an incomes policy because Mr Wilson induced Mr Foot to make it acceptable to all those who opposed incomes poby between 1966-70.

Mr Foot, though 37 members of the Tribune Group disassociated themselves from Mr Bevin last week, is in a real sense the Labour Government's saviour. He is the Government's leader already, and under the new leader must become the de facto deputy Prime Minister. Mr Wilson's structure will collapse. Mr Foot does not need to be Prime Minister to rule; he has only to threaten resignation. If he is so minded, to bring the Government to its knees. That is the

meaning of last week's and tomorrow's ballot figures.

Yet how can the PLP, for the present, go for anybody except Jim Callaghan, a consummate party manager who can be scarcely placed second to Mr Wilson? Mr Foot, having refused Mr Wilson's handshaking gesture in 1974 and having come into the embarrasment of collective responsibility only in 1974, has so far had experience only as Secretary of State for Employment, however important that role may be in the future, and only in terms of party management.

Mr Callaghan has already accumulated what I take to be an unrivalled ministerial experience this century as Chancellor of the Exchequer, Secretary of State for the Colonies, Secretary of State for the Home Department, Secretary of State for the Environment and Foreign Secretary—the three most important offices in government. He has been elected 10 times. Since 1951 he has been elected 10 times in the ballot by the PLP for the Shadow Cabinet whenever Labour has been in Opposition; and for nearly 20 years, as elected member or ex officio treasurer, he has been chosen by party conference as a member of Labour's national executive committee.

If Mr Bevin is the best debater in the House of Commons today (in the sense that he appears to win the argument without carrying the House), then Mr Callaghan is easily the most accomplished speaker at the despatch box, or at any other ministerial podium. He always looks good and sounds good; and he has antennae that rarely mislead him about an audience.

Mr Bevin, and occasionally Mr Foot, talk about ordinary people making views heard at Westminster. Both are too fanatically convinced of their rightness for the rhetoric to have much meaning. Mr Callaghan does not say it, but lives it. Call it modesty. Say he has much to be modest about, as Churchill said of Attlee. Call it, if you must, a trick of party management. The fact remains that Jim Callaghan is the most sensitive politician of the day, in interpreting public and party opinion, and that is something the Labour Party will need as Mr Wilson leaves for the backbenches.

Mr Callaghan may be written down as a caretaker leader and Prime Minister. So was Attlee. There is a time for caretakers.

David Wood will be on sabbatical leave during April. His column will be resumed on May 5.

## Solzhenitsyn's warnings

From Mr Steven Robinson  
Sir, Perhaps the greatest potential lesson we could learn from Solzhenitsyn's recent warnings lies outside the Soviet Union. The Russian has a belief—Bernard Levin's, for instance—that the massive public response to the *Panorama* programme indicated an overwhelming and reassuring acceptance of the Russian's judgement that the Soviet Union is in a state of moral and intellectual bankruptcy. The people's, as opposed to the complacency of our intellectuals, pundits, and self-styled savants.

But who are these, if not the ubiquitous cohorts of media journalists? Those who in the radio, television, and newspapers, select and comment on the facts of contemporary history? If their influence in moulding public opinion is not total, that is because they in part reflect that opinion.

But there is more than public opinion to consider, a less fickle movement, and that is its state-of-mind. The country reminds me at the moment of a person who sits in an armchair and constantly shakes his head lugubriously, agreeing with every pessimistic utterance in the room, but too shallow to keep the dangers long in his brain.

I don't deny that Solzhenitsyn has caused a stir. But so did Harold Wilson when he resigned. It is merely a newsworthy item, something that will fade not as the danger diminishes but as Solzhenitsyn's message grows stale—a matter of weeks. And what of public opinion then? It is less a question of a short memory than of a saturated one, through which the radio can no longer sink. The problem requires far more change than any ephemeral eruption of public opinion would herald.

Yours faithfully,  
STEVEN ROBINSON, Selwyn College, Cambridge, March 25.







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e state  
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# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS

Navy's warship  
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### Ministers will tell shipowners of measures to spur UK yard orders

Mr Hill, the Secretary of State for Industry, will tell shipowners of measures which may be taken to encourage British shipbuilding programmes in the country's yards. The measures will be announced in a statement by Mr Hill, who will also announce that the Government will be taking steps to ensure that the shipbuilding industry is not disadvantaged by the introduction of new building programmes in the country's yards.

Mr Hill said that the Government was aware of the difficulties facing the shipbuilding industry, and was determined to take steps to ensure that the industry was not disadvantaged by the introduction of new building programmes in the country's yards. He said that the Government was aware of the difficulties facing the shipbuilding industry, and was determined to take steps to ensure that the industry was not disadvantaged by the introduction of new building programmes in the country's yards.

### Economists put case for import controls

By Tim Congdon

By 1980 "unemployment will probably be higher and real earnings lower, absolutely, than they are today" unless Britain adopts trade protection and import controls, according to the Cambridge Economic Policy Group in its latest Economic Policy Review, published today.

The group considers that "under existing arrangements for managing the economy the situation is likely to get worse over the next few years." By "existing arrangements" it means Britain's constant in the present degree of trade liberalization and free collective bargaining.

Over the past 10 years there has been a "trend loss of export and home markets" to foreign producers, the group points out. However, this has been accompanied by the appearance of a "huge inflationary gap between the availability of resources and claims on them."

This trend loss of markets can only be reversed, the group believes, by a considerable change in the way the economy is managed. A large devaluation and import restrictions are recommended as "in principle capable of restoring full employment and achieving high rates of growth."

### Former White House aide tells of Ahmed link

By Malcolm Brown and Maurice Corina

There was a deepening mystery yesterday of the activities of a London financier, Shakh Ali Ahmed, a personal friend of Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands. Mr. Maxwell Rabb, a former secretary to the United States Cabinet and listed in the latest returns to Companies House as the largest single shareholder in the Ahmed-sponsored company Finance International, told The Times from Zurich yesterday: "I honestly can say that I have no clear recollection of any shares in this finance company."

He had not received any dividends or profits, or put in any money. But Mr. Rabb, now a leading New York lawyer, said he had been a friend of Mr. Ahmed for long time. "I don't think I am involved in his business," Mr. Rabb said. He added, however, that he may have agreed to take shares at the inception of Finance International. His recollection did not stretch that far back.

Mr. Rabb is among many well-known people referred to by Mr. Ahmed and his associates in the course of a growing list of business deals, the negotiations for which were never satisfactorily concluded. He told us that while he had tried to introduce Mr. Ahmed

to business deals in the United States, these had been some years ago. Another leading American businessman who had dealings with Mr. Ahmed told The Times that he had met the London financier in the mid-1960s when he was told Mr. Ahmed had large amounts of capital available to invest. He said: "I would introduce him to people, but the deals would never come off. I spent hours with him and I finally quit."

Mr. Ahmed would now and again say that he had close connections with Prince Bernhard, Herr Walter Scheel (now President of West Germany), and top government people around the world. The businessman was quite willing to be

### Market canvass on Joint Hull Agreement

By Anthony Rowley Insurance Correspondent

Fresh moves are being made to avert a collapse of the cartellike Joint Hull Agreement which has regulated the London marine insurance market for over 40 years.

The chairman of the Institute of London Underwriters, representing insurance companies, and of Lloyd's Underwriters Association, are canvassing opinion among the more than 100 marine underwriters in the market test support for the agreement.

This action, decided upon at a meeting last week of the Joint Hull Committee, which administers the agreement, is an attempt to resolve the crisis which arose with the recent resignation of the committee's deputy chairman, Mr. Henry Chester, a leading Lloyd's underwriter.

Mr. Chester, who was a member of the Joint Hull Committee for 15 years, and its chairman from 1965 to 1967, said: "I felt the market had so little respect for the Joint Hull Agreement that I resigned."

Several more members are believed to have proposed resignation from the committee, a situation which would mean the end of the agreement.

The present crisis has been reached because marine insurance accounts at Lloyd's and elsewhere have not been profitable since 1972, and losses are now underwritten to have reached the point where income from invested premiums no longer compensates for the underwriting deficit.

Behind the collapse in world marine insurance rates is some fierce competition from insurance companies in the United States, Japan and various European markets. Some of these companies are expected to be underwriting marine risks at up to 25 per cent below average rates in London—the leading marine market.

Faced with this situation Mr. Chester and some other members of the Joint Hull Committee favour rigid enforcement of the Joint Hull Agreement to prevent rates falling any further and eventually to restore a rising trend. They are prepared to see London temporarily withdrawn from some areas of world marine insurance if necessary until rates begin rising again.

Another faction of the committee takes a directly contrary view and argues that London must retain its position as a world market, even if this means allowing rates to drift further in line with foreign competition until they harden universally.

Financial Editor, page 19

### Union cites Act in fight for groups' recognition

By Paul Routledge Labour Editor

Mr. Clive Jenkins, general secretary of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, has invoked the aid of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service in his union's fight to gain recognition at British plants of two big multinational companies that have stood out against trade unionism.

The union has asked ACAS to award it the right to represent its members in the French company, and International Business Machines (IBM), of America.

The move is being made under section 11 of the 1975 Employment Protection Act which is now fully operational. ACAS is planning another 40 recognition references, including a string of insurance companies taking in Guardian Royal Exchange, Phoenix and Commercial Union.

Mr. Jenkins's union is understood to be the only one operating in the insurance field that has yet been given a certificate of independence from the Certification Officer. Under the new law only certified unions may use the Act to gain recognition, and many staff associations against which



Mr. Clive Jenkins

### 25 countries to prepare new copper grouping

From Alan McGregor Geneva, March 28

Representatives of 25 countries are to meet, probably in September, to decide the form of a permanent consultative body on copper, government level.

The countries have held four days of consultations here under the auspices of the United Nations Trade and Development Conference.

A statement by M. Pierre Charles Legoux of France, the chairman, said the new body's terms of reference should include keeping under review production, consumption and stocks will be considered by a working sub-group.

Mr. Legoux did not mention either the existing seven-nation producers' council, Cipeco, or Unctad's proposed integrated programme for 17 commodities, including copper.

He did say, however, that the sub-group is to take account of both the current Paris World Bank meetings and the fourth Unctad conference, being held in Nairobi during May.

Chile, Zambia, Zaire, Peru, in Cipeco, provide some 70 per cent of Western copper imports. Another main producer, the Soviet Union, was also invited to the consultation but did not attend.

Because of low prices and high stocks, there has been a series of mine closures and suspension of new mining projects. Unctad forecasts that, at present, production capacity will prove inadequate.

Vienna switch for Opec base is discounted

By Roger Vialov

Herr Erich Bielke, Austria's foreign minister, said in Vienna yesterday that the organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries was not planning to move its headquarters.

There were no grounds for thinking that Opec was planning to leave, he stated. Austrian police and Opec officials had agreed on tighter security arrangements for the headquarters.

Rumours that the organization would abandon Vienna started after the terrorist attack on the headquarters last December.

### 55m decline in bank advances to industry

The Financial Staff of the Bank of England's early analysis of bank advances to mid-February, released by the Bank today, shows that industry is not turning to the banks to fund its expansion.

Advances to manufacturing fell by £55m to £6,985m, the sterling element of the decline is even more marked, by £150m from mid-February.

The overall decline in bank advances to industry is partially masked by a 5% rise in foreign currency loans. The Bank estimates a some £80m of that £95m is owed for by valuation of assets, as companies topped foreign debts in line with a slide in the value of the pound.

Additional borrowings to work on oil and gas exploration in the North Sea through the Bank's breakdown of loans to the mining and services, and in collecting debts, commission decided that in future Britannia representatives must present a detailed card, stating the full purpose of their business and visit as soon as they are asked to visit.

The FTC also ruled that Britannia must stop making deceptive pricing claims.

### Encyclopaedia censured

From Frank Vogel Washington, March 28

America's Federal Trade Commission has ruled that Encyclopaedia Britannica Inc. has used deceptive acts in recruiting sales personnel, in gaining entry to the homes of salesmen in its encyclopaedia, other books and related services, and in collecting debts.

The commission decided that in future Britannia representatives must present a detailed card, stating the full purpose of their business and visit as soon as they are asked to visit.

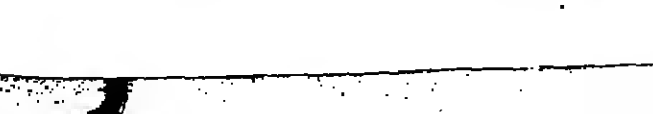
The FTC also ruled that Britannia must stop making deceptive pricing claims.

### HILL & SMITH LTD

Steel Stockholders - Steel Fabricators - Hot Steel Stamping Manufacturers of Steel Railings and Road Safety Barrier

Seven years of unbroken growth

"A further rewarding year anticipated" T.H. Skelton (Chairman) reporting to the Annual General Meeting.



### Cheap coal glut hits NCB exports

By Our Energy Correspondent

A glut of cheap power station coal throughout Europe and North America has knocked the bottom out of the National Coal Board's export market.

Customers in Germany and France are now taking the bare minimum amounts allowable under contracts, and overseas sales are running at annual rates of 500,000 tons. Last year power station coal exports topped the million ton mark.

The coal board has decided not to cut prices because of intense competition from Canadian and American companies in the European market. Instead, coal that would have gone for export is being added

to the growing stocks at collieries.

Consignments of coal have been available for under £14 a ton, mainly from strip mining companies which do not have large storage facilities and must keep sales moving or reduce production.

The Central Electricity Generating Board recently turned down an offer of 500,000 tons of Canadian coal for the new Fiddlers Ferry station in Lancashire at a saving of £1m.

Meanwhile, the NCB is planning a £200m programme to increase its power station exports, once the market becomes less depressed and prices rise. It is hoping in self more into

the north German and French power stations and eventually into its market into southern Ireland.

A process for converting coal into synthetic natural gas developed at the Westfield gas works in Scotland by Continental Oil in conjunction with the Gas Council, is being used for a proposed £165m (about £88m) coal gasification demonstration plant in eastern Ohio.

The plant would use 3,900 tons of coal daily to produce 58.6 million cubic feet of synthetic natural gas. The gas would be bought by the East Ohio Gas Co.

### Mission outlines TUC views after Italian visit

From John Earle Rome, March 28

The Trades Union Congress has yet to be fully convinced that British entry into the EEC was a correct or healthy step, Mr. Len Murray, its general secretary said here at the end of a Tokyo government-banking mission, led by Mr. Taroichi Yoshida, Deputy Minister of Finance for International Affairs, had favourable reactions from India, Pakistan, Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia. Although the project is still a long-range aim, the Japanese hope to establish the yen as an international currency similar to the dollar and the Deutsche mark.

At present less than 15 per cent of Japanese exports and 3 per cent of its imports are paid for in yen, although Asian countries as well as Australia supply 18 per cent of Japan's total imports and buy 21 per cent of her total exports.

The Japanese also hope to

### Japan lays foundations for Asian trading based on yen

From Richard Hughes Hongkong, March 28

International banking interests here believe that Japan has now laid the foundations for a "yen block", basing its import and export trading transactions in the Asian area on yen instead of dollars.

A recent tour of the region by a Tokyo government-banking mission, led by Mr. Taroichi Yoshida, Deputy Minister of Finance for International Affairs, had favourable reactions from India, Pakistan, Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia. Although the project is still a long-range aim, the Japanese hope to establish the yen as an international currency similar to the dollar and the Deutsche mark.

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The Japanese also hope to

### Arabs confer on banking policies

First conference on Arab cooperation in banking ended in Al-Ain, Dubai, over the weekend with a large number of resolutions concerning banking and capital.

Topics were dealt with in three sections, the first concentrated on banking projects and joint financing; the second with development of interbank transactions between the Arab states. The third considered ways of improving the organizational framework of the Arab world banking sector.

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### Lending rate 9 pc

The Bank of England's minimum lending rate is unchanged this week at 9 per cent. The following are the results of Friday's Treasury Bill tender:

Applications £1,075.3m	Allocated £500m
At 9.25% (2.5% over)	Received 87%
At 9.5% (2.5% over)	Received 13%
At 9.75% (2.5% over)	Received 0%
Next Friday £500m	Reserves £500m

### DUFAY BITUMASTIC LTD.

GROUP RESULTS

Audited results of the Group for the year ended 31st December, 1975, with comparative figures for 1974.

12 months in	31.12.75	31.12.74
Sales	£700	£700
Sales	9,181	8,802
Profit before taxation	1,039	1,134
Taxation	505	579
Profit after taxation	534	555
Dividends:		
Interim 0.5p paid (1974: nil)	46	—
Final 0.875p proposed (1974: 1.25p)	81	127 116 116
Profit retained	407	439
Earnings per share	8.8p	6.0p

The Board recommends a final dividend of 0.875p per share to make a total payment of 1.375p (1.25p per share for 1974). If approved the final dividend will be paid on 21st May, 1976, to members on the Register on 20th April. The Board expects at least to maintain this rate for the current year.

Sales for the year were up 4.3%. The Board considers the pre-tax profit of £1,039,000 to be encouraging because it shows that the big improvement in 1974 was not a flash in the pan. Nevertheless, the Board was disappointed that the pre-tax profit was below rather than above the previous year. In part this was due to the initial monthly delivery on a large export order being put back at our customer's request from October until December.

Group bank borrowings at 31st December, 1975 amounted to £600,000 being £562,000 below the previous year end.

In his review to accompany the Annual Report the Chairman, Mr. C. J. Bridge, says that the Board is hopeful that 1976 will turn out to be a satisfactory year; he reaffirms his view that the Group is in good shape and in a position to proceed with the development of its business.

Copies of the full report and accounts may be obtained from: The Secretary, Dufay Bitumastic Ltd., Darlington Road, Shildon, Co. Durham DL42.







BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## Stockbrokers look to the future

If the volume of recent advertising for investment analysts and institutional salesmen is anything to go by, then it would appear the stockbrokers are feeling affluent and taking a confident view of the future. That may be the case in some trading houses, particularly those who have been especially well over the last year out of the booming rights issue and gilt markets but it is almost certainly not universal.

Equity turnover, which provides a measure of the market's health, has been consistently above £1,500m a month for the first five months of last year, topping £2,000m in June. But since then it has fallen to around £1,300m only in November and January.

Now the market has entered a period of political uncertainty, that could possibly see a further decline in activity this spring and summer than has been seen elsewhere.

But the fact that the forthcoming general election is likely to be a close one, and it is little wonder that the end of the sixties is, apparently, concentrating the minds of a number of firms where they go next.

One answer, perhaps, is to merge with other firms, or to acquire a number of smaller ones, or to start new ones, or to do a combination of these things.

One of the most active in this line is Aurora/East Sussex, which has been in the news for some time.

Behind the confusion of shareholders of East Sussex Engineering can be seen a number of factors.

First, the company is a public company, and as such it is subject to the requirements of the Companies Act.

Second, the company is a public company, and as such it is subject to the requirements of the Companies Act.

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Eleventh, the company is a public company, and as such it is subject to the requirements of the Companies Act.

Twelfth, the company is a public company, and as such it is subject to the requirements of the Companies Act.

Thirteenth, the company is a public company, and as such it is subject to the requirements of the Companies Act.



Sir Arnold Hall, chairman at Hawker Siddeley: benefits of the diesel engine boom.

The risk in not accepting is that Aurora will simply carry on with the merger, assuming it gets the 4.5 per cent acceptance necessary for voting control—and let the minority stay, perhaps making a future offer next year when the requirement to pay 30p plus lapses.

One answer, perhaps, is to merge with other firms, or to acquire a number of smaller ones, or to start new ones, or to do a combination of these things.

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expense of letting rates drift, may be deluding themselves. In marine as in other areas of insurance, unprecedented claims and expenses inflation has produced an unprecedentedly severe and contracted down swing in the cycle.

If the London marine market, operating as it does on a very large volume of business (around £350m of premiums a year), and in the case of Lloyd's at least, on very tight expenses margins, cannot make a profit there is little reason to suppose that the smaller, company-dominated markets elsewhere can. The implication is that these markets must follow London's rising lead and not vice versa.

The formula approach favoured by the Joint Hull Agreement may appear rigid in that it can raise premiums by a set percentage even on "good" owners' fleets, albeit by less in money terms than on the higher rates that a had risk pays. However, the aim of keeping the cost of the market moving in line with claims experience is one that could usefully be applied in other areas of underwriting.

### Hawker Siddeley Some hidden possibilities

A lone wolf among nationalization suits, Hawker Siddeley's aircraft division has been the subject of a government takeover in recent months.

There are at least two strands behind this relative strength, both of which suggest that HS should be a more attractive investment than it appears.

First, however fair or unfair the compensation terms are for the loss of the aerospace activities, HS will be left with plenty of cash to use on acquisitions.

Second, even without aerospace, which last year contributed just under a half of pre-tax profits, HS will not become the kind of dismembered entity to which most of the shipbuilders are doomed.

Based on the average share price during the reference period, it has been assumed that HS will receive something like £50m for its aerospace interests, equivalent to 125p a share.

Because of the pitfalls in determining the proportion of earnings contributed by aerospace—in particular the company's conservative accounting policy towards this subsidiary—stockbrokers de Zoete & Bevan have estimated that HS could press for £75-90m, or between 180p and 225p, a share.

In addition, HS will receive an extra £40m (80p a share) for the extra working capital it has pumped into the aerospace side since the reference period.

Even ignoring the nationalization issue, HS has a very useful growth point from its diesel engine side. Associated Engineering, Lucas and to a lesser extent, Rolls-Royce have all shown how important their diesel businesses have become as a profit centre.

HS is particularly strongly placed given that it has little exposure to the commercial vehicle market and well over half its production is exported. In addition, 1976 will see the first contribution from its half share in the American Onan diesel generator concern.

Full year figures for next month are likely to show a pre-tax profit improvement of around 10 per cent to £50m, which will put the shares on an attractive p/e ratio of 7. With further growth to come in 1976 from mechanical and electrical engineering and the first contribution from Onan.

HS still looks undervalued.

## Why the TUC wants to get off the two-tier hook

Behind the scenes a long and delicate operation is under way to get the TUC, the Government and Mr Jack Jones off the hook of the two-tier hook.

It is one of the minor mysteries of recent years that, without any of the normal warm-up, the TUC suddenly adopted a policy which it had always with instinct and reason opposed.

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This is so that the gaps which have appeared, and will appear in the construction programmes of the shipbuilding industry, can be plugged and the labour force retained.

But while the civil servants at the defence ministry argue with the Treasury over the desirability of the original ship orders as an expedient for the merchant yards, a much more serious row is developing between the ministry and the three specialist warship builders, Vickers, Barrow-in-Furness, and Yarrow (Shipbuilders) on the Clyde and Vospers Thornycroft on the south coast.

Over the past 10 years there have been slippages, delays, changes of plans, bungling and other shortcomings of one sort or another. These, together with inflation, have had a serious impact on the warship building programme and its cost.

The delays which have been experienced on Key elements of the warship building programme prompted the Defence and External Affairs subcommittee of the Commons Expenditure Committee to observe in its report earlier this year:

"Any further substantial slippage or cost escalation could place in jeopardy some of the most important elements on which British maritime strategy is based."

Captain John Moore, editor of *Naval Fighting Ships* and an independent expert on naval vessels, described the situation as "absolutely appalling".

"It worries me intensely. We are in a position of getting fewer ships for our money than we should be. The specialist shipbuilders have a very good record in their dealings with foreign navies—Vospers Thornycroft with the Brazilians, for example—but we can do it for foreign countries why the hell can we not do it for ourselves?"

The expenditure committee's investigations into one aspect of the Royal Navy's building programme—the submarine warfare (ASW) or through-deck

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### Aurora/East Sussex

#### Behind the confusion

shareholders of East Sussex Engineering can be seen a number of factors.

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### Marine insurance

#### When the truth dawns

Marine underwriting is just about the last area of insurance where the market has yet to correct its own competitive excesses.

It is only the fact that marine accounts take so long to close—typically three years—that has spared the market a realization of the folly of its own ways.

While this is of most concern to the Lloyd's underwriter, who is frequently writing only for the marine account, there is obviously a limit to the extent to which composite insurance companies can ignore a growing deficit on the marine component of their business.







**is now  
looking more  
robust**

Eurolong bond and notes have resumed their upward after being held back for the past few weeks by currency disturbance, a shortage of offerings and uncertainty about the outlook for short-term interest rates, AP-Dow Jones reports. However, the Eurolong bond market is now looking robust. Speculation on further appreciation of the Deutsche mark and the franc has dwindled. Dealers report that Swiss banks are no longer afraid to place bets in Eurolong bonds. The difference between Swiss and Eurolong bond

## Euromarkets

dis is currently about two  
xs. Thus, it is advantageous  
for Swiss investors to buy  
new yielding Eurodollar  
as, now that the risk of a  
rue appreciation of the  
r seems to have diminished,  
uses worth about \$1,200m  
out £630m) of public  
euros have been announced  
or so far this month. How-  
r, conversations with under-  
rers indicate that the rush  
r be over in a little while.  
r at the moment, issues still  
eduled for offering total  
n \$12m and while three  
nise mark issues and one  
nigher note offerings are  
sted to be in the pipeline,  
rwriters say that only a  
Eurodollar offerings seem  
r imminent.

ff and on, there has been  
that the New York Fed-  
Reserve Bank will bring  
-term interest rates higher  
low down expansion of the  
ey supply.

However, some American  
summit bankers contend  
the Fed will try to keep  
-term interest rates stable  
se present low levels. This  
ld improve the stability of  
ral markets by encouraging  
lift of funds into longer  
: investment, bankers say.

ough a record offering of  
dollar and Euromark notes  
the European Economic  
munity bed some detract-

[illegible]

ors, the issue appears to have gone better than some observers had expected.

The \$300m, six-year tranche bearing 8.25 per cent was quoted Friday at 97.5-97.75 while the DM500m seven-year tranche bearing 7.25 per cent was quoted at 98.25-98.75. The Eurodollar and Euromark tranches were offered respectively at 99 and 99.5, so that in both cases the notes were trading at a discount.

Trading in the Eurodollar notes was somewhat limited because the notes were not yet available for distribution through either Euroclear or Cedel, the two settlement systems, and thus had to be traded on a when-issued basis. Nevertheless, several dealers saw why they thought the issue had been well timed. In success there was something of a fear for Deutsche Bank, the syndicate manager, because there was some resistance to the relatively low 8.47 per cent yield for the offering.

By way of comparison, the European Investment Bank, considered to be of similar quality, had to pay 8.86 per cent on an annual coupon basis for an issue at about the same time in New York. The EIB's

## Investors reappraising American stocks as S Africans lose impetus

A confluence of events over the past few months has served to alter radically the scenario for investment in mining companies. But it has also made the game more exciting if, perhaps, a little more exacting.

The loser in this round of musical chairs has been, of course, South Africa. After the long bull market in gold shares came the slump in the bullion price, to be followed by major political problems which seem destined to confront the southern part of the continent for many years to come. Additionally, the signs of the quickening tempo of the world's economic order has helped to switch the emphasis away from South Africa.

Ties between Britain and South Africa have been traditionally strong and it was only to be expected that investment links would be equally as strong, particularly in the days before the dollar premium became so all embracing as it now has.

Running in tandem with the once favorable reasons for investment in South Africa was the great bear raid which savaged the stock market in London. For many London stockbroking firms, the Cape market provided a refuge from the harsher economic winds. It was also an easy market for London firms—relatively small and less sophisticated than London or Wall Street.

Now the days when Mr. Jim Slater could rush headlong into gold are long gone, and recently several commodity trusts, such as M & G's Commodity and General Fund have been launched to make investments

**The Commodities Column**  
**will appear tomorrow.**

Another pointer to the way things have changed is to see what has been happening with London's stockbroking firms. Many have radically enlarged their research departments in order to be able better to cope with the new conditions in mining.

Monitoring South Africa's health and the progress of the gold mines has given way to a much broader involvement.

Rowe & Picman, Hurst-Brown, for example, have enlarged their investment service, and in doing so have produced an interesting review, even if some of the material is out of date. Laurence, Prust & Co. well known for their coverage of the tin market which has gone bad-in-hand with their Far East section, have now expanded to cover the whole of the mining market with their new team of analysts.

Laurence, Prust aim to follow all the major world indicators and the economies of the major industrial countries.

## Mining

which is essential if the implications for the base metal producers are to be seen well in advance. They will also follow the fortunes of mining companies outside the traditional hunting grounds and significantly this will include the United States. The firm has also just produced a major review of the tin market, which concludes that export controls will be lifted by the end of the year, as well as compiling detailed charts on tin shares.

With the departure of the Labour Government, Australia has again attracted more interest, but memories of the nickel boom, which led to much burning of fingers when it was still linger, it is no longer hoped that this will be taken into account when some of the more extravagant claims for companies with uranium prospects are put about—although in fairness to the Australians it should be pointed out that some, though certainly not all of the alluring promises have been stated from the United States and Britain, as has much of the recent speculative dealing.

While Australia is also a natural market to turn to, again because of historical connexions, the same caooot be said of Canada. There are few major Canadian stocks and the mining scene has an unenviable reputation because of the antics of a plethora of small stocks. Many an investor has come to grief over respectable sounding mining or prospecting com-

panies which have turned out to have managements of dubious quality to say the least. However, it only requires a reasonable time spent on research to establish the better prospects among the crowd.

Canada also tends to mirror the United States, and British investors have tended to shy away from American mining operators. This is a shame because it has meant cutting out many top class companies offering a wide range of opportunities. Of course, there is a major difference in qualitative criteria on the other side of the Atlantic. The Americans do not concern themselves so much with firms such as with growth potential they did, after all, introduce the price/earnings ratio as a major analytical tool.

Now with the turn of the tide, much more interest is likely to be generated in London for American mining stocks.

In passing, I would recommend investors to look at Amstar, which has a broad spread of interests in strategic mining operations, notably in the course in molybdenum. The company appears to be concentrating on development in the United States and, in his annual statement last week Mr. Ian MacGregor, the chairman, laid strong emphasis on the high percentage of capital investment that has taken place or is committed in the United States.

The company's African policy appears to have been reversed, but I would be happier to see it taken a step further with a withdrawal from the hapless nickel-copper producer Botswana RST, but this is unlikely to happen at least until there is an alternative source of supply for the Port Nickel refinery.

Amay appears to have major growth potential along with a well proven management ability—the line of succession on the retirement of Mr MacGregor in a couple of years' time has already been worked out. If one was looking for a tag, then one to spring most immediately to mind is that Amay could be considered a transatlantic Rio Tinto-Zinc and, as any reader of this column knows, I am very favourably disposed to the fortunes of RTZ.

**Desmond Quigley**

The Wall Street and Canadian stock prices given in the table relate to Friday's close. Later publication is caused by the change to British Summer Time. This will continue until Eastern Daylight Time begins in the United States.

[illegible]

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot, \$1.605 (81.4230); three months, \$1.6000 (81.4620); Canadian dollar, 101.92c (101.66c).

	The Dow Jones	averages
Industrials, 1,003.46	11,002.1	
transporation, 209.63	209.3	

### Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

[illegible]

## More share prices

The following will be added to  
The London and Regional Share  
Price List tomorrow and will be  
published daily in Business  
News:  
Mines:  
Saint Piran

## Bank Base Rates

Barclays Bank	91%	Final 7d	making 11p or 16.94p gross (14.05p)	Gross re- venue for year to Feb.
First London Sec	91%			last half
C. Hoare & Co.	*91%			Net asset value £222.180p
Lloyds Bank	91%			value £260.3p (169p).
Midland Bank	91%	S'TON IQW RM STEAM		
Nat Westminster	91%	Final 9.3 p per cent making		
Rossminster ACC's	91%	14.8 per cent or 22.82 per cent		
Shenley Trust	*11%	gross (20.73 p per cent)		
Williams & Glyn's	91%	operating to December 31, £227.513 (£161.428). Pre-tax profit £233.071 (£471.079).		

\* 7-day deposits on sums of \$10,000 and under, 5½%, up to \$25,000, 6½%, over \$25,000, 6¾%.

**M. J. H. NIGHTINGALE & CO LIMITED**  
62 St. Dunstons Hill, Essex, London, EC2R 8HP Tel: 01-638 8651

Capitalisation '000's	Company	Price on Friday	Change on week	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P.E.
800	Armitage & Rhodes	32	-3	3.0	9.4	8.4
1,403	Deborah Services	106	—	7.5	7.1	5.6
4,948	Henry Sykes	145	+1	4.9	3.4	9.7
2,707	Twinklco Ord	19	-1	0.9	4.9	4.7
1,829	Twinklco 12% ULS	67	+3	12.0	17.9	—
2,616	Unlock Holdings	61	—	4.5	7.4	11.8

**Unit Trust Prices—change on the week** FT Index change on week 410.4+16.1 (4.1%)[illegible]



### Stock Exchange Prices

## Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Mar 22. Dealings End, Apr 2. \$ Contango Day, Apr 5. Settlement Day, Apr 13.

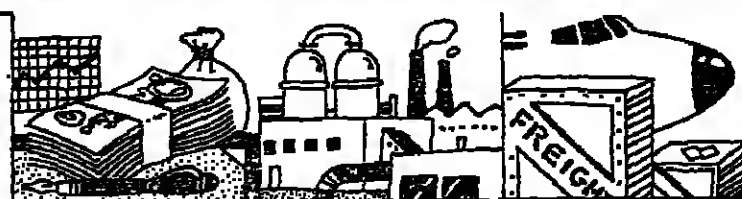
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted).

[illegible]



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In the U.S.A.  
*Send for our free directory*  
**CONTINENTAL  
MARKETING**



# Local Government, Public & Educational Appointments

All recruitment advertisements on this page are open to both male and female applicants.

## CHIEF EXECUTIVES SECRETARIAT

### RESEARCH AND INFORMATION

The Authority has set up a central statistical information and research unit to assist in the co-ordination of corporate strategic planning for the West Midlands.

## RESEARCH & INFORMATION ASSISTANT

£4,238-£4,545

To provide detailed assistance to development and maintenance of the Authority's management information system. Applicants should be graduates (or equivalent) in a suitable discipline with 1 or 2 years experience of information handling in Local Government. Post ref CE65. Closing date for applications 12th April 1976.

For further details and application forms write or phone quoting post reference number to Personnel Officer, West Midlands County Council, 1 Lancaster Circus, Queensway, Birmingham B4 7DA. Tel: 021-359 5573.

## AMGUEDDFA GENEDLAETHOL CYMRU

### NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES

## Keeper of Archaeology

Applicants should be graduates of the University of Wales, Aberystwyth, or equivalent, with a degree in Archaeology or a related subject. Further particulars and application forms are available from the Secretary, National Museum of Wales, Cardiff CF1 3HP, to whom applications (13 copies) should be submitted not later than Wednesday 12 May 1976.

## TEPPINGHAM SCHOOL

The Governing Body invite applications for the post of

### BURSAR and CLERK

## TO THE GOVERNING BODY

which will become vacant during the Autumn Term, 1976 on the retirement of the present holder.

Candidates should be between ages 35 and 50 and should have had some administrative and financial experience with a high degree of responsibility. Further particulars and application forms are available from The Clerk to the Trustees, Old School House, Toppingham, Ruckland LE15 9UL. Completed applications should be returned before 20th April 1976.

## LECTURE THEATRE ASSISTANT

The Department of Music at the University of St. Andrews is seeking a Lecturer Theatre Assistant to assist in the running of the Department's Lecture Theatre.

Applicants should be graduates of a University with a degree in Music or a related subject. Further particulars and application forms are available from the Secretary, Department of Music, University of St. Andrews, St. Andrews, Fife, Scotland. Tel: 0779 4111.

## Wellington School

WELLINGTON SCHOOL, SOMERSET

A vacancy exists for an

### ACCOUNTANT BURSAR

to be appointed to take over the duties of the retiring Bursar.

Applicants should be graduates of a University with a degree in Accountancy or a related subject. Further particulars and application forms are available from the Secretary, Wellington School, Wellington, Somerset. Tel: 01458 3111.

## THE REGISTRAR

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN

21 ALBEMARLE STREET, LONDON W1X 7BS

Applicants should be graduates of a University with a degree in Law or a related subject. Further particulars and application forms are available from the Secretary, Royal Institution of Great Britain, 21 Albemarle Street, London W1X 7BS. Tel: 01-499 4111.

## Dover College

IN M.C. Independent, Co-educational, also runs a day school for 16-18 year olds.

Applicants should be graduates of a University with a degree in Mathematics or a related subject. Further particulars and application forms are available from the Secretary, Dover College, Dover, Kent. Tel: 01323 3111.

## MATHEMATICS

MALE OR FEMALE

TO TEACH AT ALL LEVELS

Further particulars and application forms are available from the Secretary, Dover College, Dover, Kent. Tel: 01323 3111.

## DIRECTOR

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

Further particulars and application forms are available from the Secretary, Dover College, Dover, Kent. Tel: 01323 3111.

Applicants should be graduates of a University with a degree in Archaeology or a related subject. Further particulars and application forms are available from the Secretary, Dover College, Dover, Kent. Tel: 01323 3111.

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## AMGUEDDFA GENEDLAETHOL CYMRU

### NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES

## Assistant Keeper

Applicants should be graduates of the University of Wales, Aberystwyth, or equivalent, with a degree in Archaeology or a related subject. Further particulars and application forms are available from the Secretary, National Museum of Wales, Cardiff CF1 3HP, to whom applications (13 copies) should be submitted not later than Wednesday 12 May 1976.

## THE POLYTECHNIC OF NORTH LONDON

### DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY

## LECTURESHIP (Grade II) IN HISTORY

Applicants should be graduates of a University with a degree in History or a related subject. Further particulars and application forms are available from the Secretary, The Polytechnic of North London, Holloway Road, N7 8BQ. Tel: 01-607 6767, ext. 257. Closing date for applications: Monday, 2nd May 1976.

## Workers' Educational Association

West Midlands District

### ORGANISING TUTOR FOR

## HEREFORDSHIRE & SHROPSHIRE

Applicants should be graduates of a University with a degree in Education or a related subject. Further particulars and application forms are available from the Secretary, Workers' Educational Association, West Midlands District, Hereford, Shropshire. Tel: 01432 3111.

## The Polytechnic of North London

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

### £3,800-£4,300

Two posts are available in the Polytechnic of North London. Applicants should be graduates of a University with a degree in Administration or a related subject. Further particulars and application forms are available from the Secretary, The Polytechnic of North London, Holloway Road, N7 8BQ. Tel: 01-607 6767, ext. 257.

## University of Oxford

### PROFESSORSHIP OF ENGLISH LAW

The University of Oxford is seeking a Professor of English Law. Applicants should be graduates of a University with a degree in Law or a related subject. Further particulars and application forms are available from the Secretary, University of Oxford, Oxford, Oxfordshire. Tel: 01865 3111.

## University of Bristol

### RESEARCH ASSISTANT IN ECONOMICS

The Department of Economics at the University of Bristol is seeking a Research Assistant. Applicants should be graduates of a University with a degree in Economics or a related subject. Further particulars and application forms are available from the Secretary, University of Bristol, Bristol, Avon. Tel: 01273 3111.

## University of Manchester

### LECTURER IN ACCOUNTING

The University of Manchester is seeking a Lecturer in Accounting. Applicants should be graduates of a University with a degree in Accounting or a related subject. Further particulars and application forms are available from the Secretary, University of Manchester, Manchester, Greater Manchester. Tel: 0161 3111.

## University of York

### LECTURER IN ECONOMICS

The University of York is seeking a Lecturer in Economics. Applicants should be graduates of a University with a degree in Economics or a related subject. Further particulars and application forms are available from the Secretary, University of York, York, North Yorkshire. Tel: 01904 3111.

## UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX

### LECTURESHIPS IN THE HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES from 1st October 1976

## LECTURESHIPS, NORMAL TENURE

### History & Theory of Art

In the School of English & American Studies. Preference will be given to candidates qualified to teach post-medieval European art and architecture. The person appointed will also be expected to participate in teaching an interdisciplinary course, Art and Letters in Britain, 1900-1930.

### English

one post in the School of Cultural & Community Studies, for which an interest in extending the relationship between literature and the social sciences would be an advantage. One or two posts in the School of English & American Studies; an interest in the 20th Century would be, and in medieval literature may be, an advantage.

### Human Geography

In the School of Social Sciences.

### International Relations

In the School of African & Asian Studies. A special interest in the economic aspects of international relations would be an advantage.

### Social Anthropology

In the School of African & Asian Studies. Applicants should have research experience in South Asia, and be able to offer expertise in the fields of history and conceptual systems.

### Sociology

In the School of Cultural & Community Studies. The holder of this post will share in the teaching of research methods and of the social structure of industrial societies and will also continue to offer courses; specialized interests in any field will be considered.

Initial salaries will be within the range £3,174 to £5,382 per annum on the Lecturer scale (£3,174 to £5,446 per annum) plus FSSU/SSS where appropriate.

Further particulars for each post and application forms, returnable by 27th April 1976, are available from the Establishment Section, Office of Arts & Social Studies, Arts Building, University of Sussex, Brighton BN1 9QW (Brighton 66755, extension 1050, Miss Holland) quoting the title of the post and reference 475/1.

## Other Appointments Vacant

appear on page 9

## Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments also on pages 9 and 25

All recruitment advertisements on this page are open to both male and female applicants

## NON-SECRETARIAL

### JUDY FARQUHARSON LTD.

MARKETING EXECUTIVE

Applicants should be graduates of a University with a degree in Marketing or a related subject. Further particulars and application forms are available from the Secretary, Judy Farquharson Ltd., 17 Stratton Street, Green Park, W.1. Tel: 01-492 8521.

### COMPANY SECRETARY

Applicants should be graduates of a University with a degree in Law or a related subject. Further particulars and application forms are available from the Secretary, Company Secretary, 17 Stratton Street, Green Park, W.1. Tel: 01-492 8521.

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**ALL recruitment advertisements on this page are open to both male and female applicants**

**SECRETARIAL**

**THE CITY UNIVERSITY**  
GRADUATE  
BUSINESS CENTRE  
Competent  
AUDIO-TYPIST  
As secretary to a small group of lecturers.  
With excellent conditions of service, salary on a scale of £10,000 to £12,000 per annum. The successful candidate will be required to type and proof copy, and to maintain a high standard of accuracy and speed. The post is full-time, Monday to Friday, 9.30 am to 5.30 pm. Applications should be sent to the Director of the Graduate Business Centre, The City University, 1 St. Dunstons House, Abchurch Lane, London EC4A 3DF. Tel: 01-477 9600. Closing date: 15.04.76.

**WE HAVE MORE THAN ONE PRIME JOB AT NO. 211**  
We have the best salary and benefits package in the area. The successful candidate will be required to manage the day-to-day running of the business, and to ensure that all customers are satisfied. The post is full-time, Monday to Friday, 9.30 am to 5.30 pm. Applications should be sent to the Director of the Graduate Business Centre, The City University, 1 St. Dunstons House, Abchurch Lane, London EC4A 3DF. Tel: 01-477 9600. Closing date: 15.04.76.

**PERSONAL ASSISTANT**  
required for  
MRS DELIA COLLINS  
St. Dunstons House, Abchurch Lane, London EC4A 3DF. Tel: 01-477 9600. Closing date: 15.04.76.

**FILM WORLD, £2,900**  
We are looking for a person who is interested in film and who can help us to promote our products. The successful candidate will be required to manage the day-to-day running of the business, and to ensure that all customers are satisfied. The post is full-time, Monday to Friday, 9.30 am to 5.30 pm. Applications should be sent to the Director of the Graduate Business Centre, The City University, 1 St. Dunstons House, Abchurch Lane, London EC4A 3DF. Tel: 01-477 9600. Closing date: 15.04.76.

**PERSONAL ASSISTANT**  
Kensington Doctor  
£2,400 p.a. for 28 hrs. week. Applications sent to: Mrs. Delia Collins, St. Dunstons House, Abchurch Lane, London EC4A 3DF. Tel: 01-477 9600. Closing date: 15.04.76.

**SECRETARY**  
required for Director of a National Tourist Office. Very good salary and benefits package. The successful candidate will be required to manage the day-to-day running of the business, and to ensure that all customers are satisfied. The post is full-time, Monday to Friday, 9.30 am to 5.30 pm. Applications should be sent to the Director of the Graduate Business Centre, The City University, 1 St. Dunstons House, Abchurch Lane, London EC4A 3DF. Tel: 01-477 9600. Closing date: 15.04.76.

**MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS**  
We are looking for a person who is interested in management and who can help us to promote our products. The successful candidate will be required to manage the day-to-day running of the business, and to ensure that all customers are satisfied. The post is full-time, Monday to Friday, 9.30 am to 5.30 pm. Applications should be sent to the Director of the Graduate Business Centre, The City University, 1 St. Dunstons House, Abchurch Lane, London EC4A 3DF. Tel: 01-477 9600. Closing date: 15.04.76.

**SECRETARY/P.A.**  
required for a small group of lecturers. The successful candidate will be required to manage the day-to-day running of the business, and to ensure that all customers are satisfied. The post is full-time, Monday to Friday, 9.30 am to 5.30 pm. Applications should be sent to the Director of the Graduate Business Centre, The City University, 1 St. Dunstons House, Abchurch Lane, London EC4A 3DF. Tel: 01-477 9600. Closing date: 15.04.76.

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**SECRETARIAL**

**BARCELONA AND BRUSSELS**  
Bilingual Executive Secretary with considerable experience in the management of international business. Salary: £25,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Director of the Graduate Business Centre, The City University, 1 St. Dunstons House, Abchurch Lane, London EC4A 3DF. Tel: 01-477 9600. Closing date: 15.04.76.

**A DEVELOPING CREATIVE AND MARKETING ORGANISATION**  
In U.K. (Central London) and Europe. We are looking for a person who is interested in creative and marketing. The successful candidate will be required to manage the day-to-day running of the business, and to ensure that all customers are satisfied. The post is full-time, Monday to Friday, 9.30 am to 5.30 pm. Applications should be sent to the Director of the Graduate Business Centre, The City University, 1 St. Dunstons House, Abchurch Lane, London EC4A 3DF. Tel: 01-477 9600. Closing date: 15.04.76.

**GOLF ENTHUSIAST?**  
You're going to get your money's worth. We are looking for a person who is interested in golf. The successful candidate will be required to manage the day-to-day running of the business, and to ensure that all customers are satisfied. The post is full-time, Monday to Friday, 9.30 am to 5.30 pm. Applications should be sent to the Director of the Graduate Business Centre, The City University, 1 St. Dunstons House, Abchurch Lane, London EC4A 3DF. Tel: 01-477 9600. Closing date: 15.04.76.

**COMPANY SECRETARY**  
23 PLUS  
Your opportunity to join a leading company. The successful candidate will be required to manage the day-to-day running of the business, and to ensure that all customers are satisfied. The post is full-time, Monday to Friday, 9.30 am to 5.30 pm. Applications should be sent to the Director of the Graduate Business Centre, The City University, 1 St. Dunstons House, Abchurch Lane, London EC4A 3DF. Tel: 01-477 9600. Closing date: 15.04.76.

**ADVERTISING-W.I.**  
As Secretary to a Director of a leading advertising agency. The successful candidate will be required to manage the day-to-day running of the business, and to ensure that all customers are satisfied. The post is full-time, Monday to Friday, 9.30 am to 5.30 pm. Applications should be sent to the Director of the Graduate Business Centre, The City University, 1 St. Dunstons House, Abchurch Lane, London EC4A 3DF. Tel: 01-477 9600. Closing date: 15.04.76.

**YOUNG SECRETARY**  
£2,400 p.a. for 28 hrs. week. Applications sent to: Mrs. Delia Collins, St. Dunstons House, Abchurch Lane, London EC4A 3DF. Tel: 01-477 9600. Closing date: 15.04.76.

**LEGAL INTENTIONS?**  
£3,000  
Use your background in company law to help us. The successful candidate will be required to manage the day-to-day running of the business, and to ensure that all customers are satisfied. The post is full-time, Monday to Friday, 9.30 am to 5.30 pm. Applications should be sent to the Director of the Graduate Business Centre, The City University, 1 St. Dunstons House, Abchurch Lane, London EC4A 3DF. Tel: 01-477 9600. Closing date: 15.04.76.

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# broadcasting

ie of Hitchcock's best films, The Birds (BBC1 9.25), takes pride of place although any will have seen it on television before and might consider the more difficult arizon (BBC2 9.50) which ponders schizophrenia, now affecting nine million ople worldwide. In a lighter vein Rising Damp (ITV 8.0) is funny, but alas, repeat, and Z Cars (BBC1 7.25) is the last of the present dependable series. ie David Nixon Show (ITV 6.45) starts a new run and Nurse of the Year (ITV 10.30) the London area final. Despite an overdose of sentimentality The Waltons BC2 8.10) is an entertaining backwoods serial, Clapperboard (ITV 4.25) previews e £2.5m musical The Slipper and the Rose, and the ubiquitous Robert Robinson airs the quarter-finals of Ask the Family (BBC1 7.0).—T.S.

**BC1**  
1.00 Open University: General, 7.30-7.55, Entailment, 12.45, News, 1.00, Pebble, 1.15, 2.00 Mr. Bean, 2.30, Under a Bell, 4.00, Play School, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 6.00, 6.15, 6.30, 6.45, 6.55, 7.00, 7.15, 7.30, 7.45, 7.55, 8.00, 8.15, 8.30, 8.45, 8.55, 9.00, 9.15, 9.30, 9.45, 9.55, 10.00, 10.15, 10.30, 10.45, 10.55, 11.00, 11.15, 11.30, 11.45, 11.55, 12.00, 12.15, 12.30, 12.45, 12.55, 1.00, 1.15, 1.30, 1.45, 1.55, 2.00, 2.15, 2.30, 2.45, 2.55, 3.00, 3.15, 3.30, 3.45, 3.55, 4.00, 4.15, 4.30, 4.45, 4.55, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 5.55, 6.00, 6.15, 6.30, 6.45, 6.55, 7.00, 7.15, 7.30, 7.45, 7.55, 8.00, 8.15, 8.30, 8.45, 8.55, 9.00, 9.15, 9.30, 9.45, 9.55, 10.00, 10.15, 10.30, 10.45, 10.55, 11.00, 11.15, 11.30, 11.45, 11.55, 12.00, 12.15, 12.30, 12.45, 12.55, 1.00, 1.15, 1.30, 1.45, 1.55, 2.00, 2.15, 2.30, 2.45, 2.55, 3.00, 3.15, 3.30, 3.45, 3.55, 4.00, 4.15, 4.30, 4.45, 4.55, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 5.55, 6.00, 6.15, 6.30, 6.45, 6.55, 7.00, 7.15, 7.30, 7.45, 7.55, 8.00, 8.15, 8.30, 8.45, 8.55, 9.00, 9.15, 9.30, 9.45, 9.55, 10.00, 10.15, 10.30, 10.45, 10.55, 11.00, 11.15, 11.30, 11.45, 11.55, 12.00, 12.15, 12.30, 12.45, 12.55, 1.00, 1.15, 1.30, 1.45, 1.55, 2.00, 2.15, 2.30, 2.45, 2.55, 3.00, 3.15, 3.30, 3.45, 3.55, 4.00, 4.15, 4.30, 4.45, 4.55, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 5.55, 6.00, 6.15, 6.30, 6.45, 6.55, 7.00, 7.15, 7.30, 7.45, 7.55, 8.00, 8.15, 8.30, 8.45, 8.55, 9.00, 9.15, 9.30, 9.45, 9.55, 10.00, 10.15, 10.30, 10.45, 10.55, 11.00, 11.15, 11.30, 11.45, 11.55, 12.00, 12.15, 12.30, 12.45, 12.55, 1.00, 1.15, 1.30, 1.45, 1.55, 2.00, 2.15, 2.30, 2.45, 2.55, 3.00, 3.15, 3.30, 3.45, 3.55, 4.00, 4.15, 4.30, 4.45, 4.55, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 5.55, 6.00, 6.15, 6.30, 6.45, 6.55, 7.00, 7.15, 7.30, 7.45, 7.55, 8.00, 8.15, 8.30, 8.45, 8.55, 9.00, 9.15, 9.30, 9.45, 9.55, 10.00, 10.15, 10.30, 10.45, 10.55, 11.00, 11.15, 11.30, 11.45, 11.55, 12.00, 12.15, 12.30, 12.45, 12.55, 1.00, 1.15, 1.30, 1.45, 1.55, 2.00, 2.15, 2.30, 2.45, 2.55, 3.00, 3.15, 3.30, 3.45, 3.55, 4.00, 4.15, 4.30, 4.45, 4.55, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 5.55, 6.00, 6.15, 6.30, 6.45, 6.55, 7.00, 7.15, 7.30, 7.45, 7.55, 8.00, 8.15, 8.30, 8.45, 8.55, 9.00, 9.15, 9.30, 9.45, 9.55, 10.00, 10.15, 10.30, 10.45, 10.55, 11.00, 11.15, 11.30, 11.45, 11.55, 12.00, 12.15, 12.30, 12.45, 12.55, 1.00, 1.15, 1.30, 1.45, 1.55, 2.00, 2.15, 2.30, 2.45, 2.55, 3.00, 3.15, 3.30, 3.45, 3.55, 4.00, 4.15, 4.30, 4.45, 4.55, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 5.55, 6.00, 6.15, 6.30, 6.45, 6.55, 7.00, 7.15, 7.30, 7.45, 7.55, 8.00, 8.15, 8.30, 8.45, 8.55, 9.00, 9.15, 9.30, 9.45, 9.55, 10.00, 10.15, 10.30, 10.45, 10.55, 11.00, 11.15, 11.30, 11.45, 11.55, 12.00, 12.15, 12.30, 12.45, 12.55, 1.00, 1.15, 1.30, 1.45, 1.55, 2.00, 2.15, 2.30, 2.45, 2.55, 3.00, 3.15, 3.30, 3.45, 3.55, 4.00, 4.15, 4.30, 4.45, 4.55, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 5.55, 6.00, 6.15, 6.30, 6.45, 6.55, 7.00, 7.15, 7.30, 7.45, 7.55, 8.00, 8.15, 8.30, 8.45, 8.55, 9.00, 9.15, 9.30, 9.45, 9.55, 10.00, 10.15, 10.30, 10.45, 10.55, 11.00, 11.15, 11.30, 11.45, 11.55, 12.00, 12.15, 12.30, 12.45, 12.55, 1.00, 1.15, 1.30, 1.45, 1.55, 2.00, 2.15, 2.30, 2.45, 2.55, 3.00, 3.15, 3.30, 3.45, 3.55, 4.00, 4.15, 4.30, 4.45, 4.55, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 5.55, 6.00, 6.15, 6.30, 6.45, 6.55, 7.00, 7.15, 7.30, 7.45, 7.55, 8.00, 8.15, 8.30, 8.45, 8.55, 9.00, 9.15, 9.30, 9.45, 9.55, 10.00, 10.15, 10.30, 10.45, 10.55, 11.00, 11.15, 11.30, 11.45, 11.55, 12.00, 12.15, 12.30, 12.45, 12.55, 1.00, 1.15, 1.30, 1.45, 1.55, 2.00, 2.15, 2.30, 2.45, 2.55, 3.00, 3.15, 3.30, 3.45, 3.55, 4.00, 4.15, 4.30, 4.45, 4.55, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 5.55, 6.00, 6



